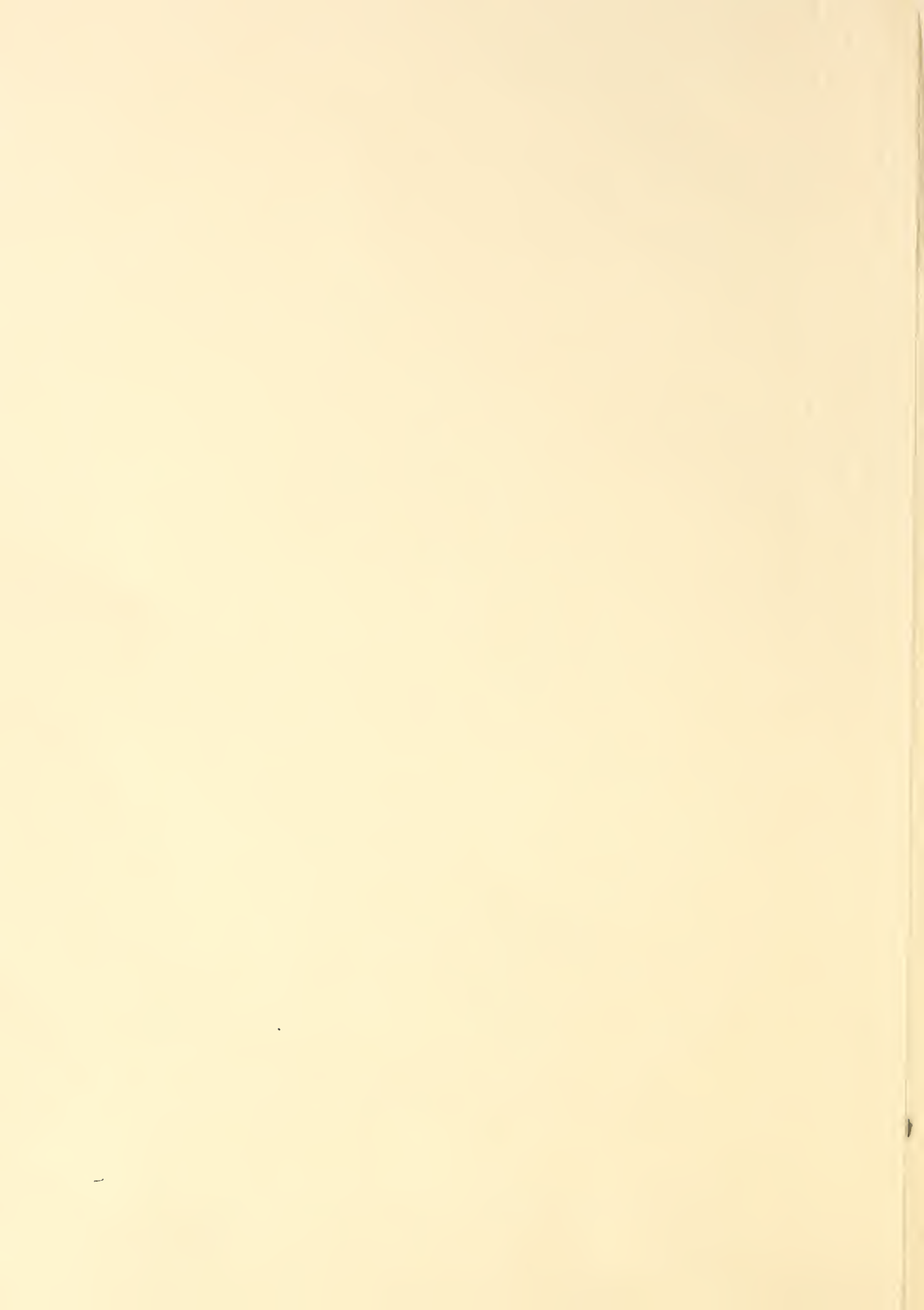


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Best in America



FOR nearly 35 years the Elliott Nursery Company has been growing specialties and has endeavored to grow such specialties very MUCH BETTER than they can be grown anywhere else in the world. In addition to our own specialties we offer the largest and best collection of trees, shrubs, and plants to be found in the United States. It is the LARGEST COLLECTION, because it offers the products of the leading nurseries of the country. It is the BEST COLLECTION, because expert knowledge is used in propagating and growing our own specialties, as well as selecting the best material from the best American nurseries.

At present nurserymen cannot offer imported stock, because a ruling of the Federal Horticultural Board prohibits the importation of trees, shrubs, and plants from abroad. We are in an unusual position to serve our customers, as all the material listed in this catalogue is STRICTLY AMERICAN-GROWN, which means that it is produced under the very best possible conditions, and will be entirely free from foreign diseases and imported insect pests.

Furthermore, we have extensive ground, where all novelties, rarities, and standard varieties are tested before we offer them to our customers. Because of the extreme care in handling stock, the thorough service rendered, and the reasonable prices quoted, we feel perfectly justified in soliciting your orders for the present season. We believe you will be so well pleased that your orders will be ours for all future seasons.

ELLIOTT NURSERY COMPANY

336 Fourth Avenue



PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Please Read Before Ordering

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TERMS OF PAYMENT. Our terms of payment are invariably cash on delivery. This does not mean that we ship c. o. d., as we will not do so under any circumstances. We deliver the goods and mail bills at the same time, and expect payment within a few days. People unknown to us will please send cash or reference with their order.

PRICES AND PACKING. Prices in this catalogue are made subject to stock offered being unsold when ordered, and include all charges for packing trees, shrubs, plants, and bulbs.

Six plants of a kind will be furnished at the dozen rate; 50 or more at the 100 rate; 500 or more at the 1,000 rate. Less than 6 plants of one kind or variety will be sold only at the single rate.

All prices f. o. b. shipping point.

FORWARDING. Shipments will be forwarded exactly as directed, but when without instructions we will use our best judgment and will forward by shortest and safest route. We recommend that all Herbaceous Plants be shipped by express.

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PARCEL POST. Small shipments can be sent by Parcel Post. All such shipments will be sent insured, insurance and postage to be paid by the customer.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS. Please give exact shipping directions, stating whether the stock is to be shipped by freight or express and by what route. Early orders for trees and bulbs can be shipped by freight.

INSPECTION AND FUMIGATION. Our stock is regularly inspected, and certificates will be sent with each shipment. Stock will be fumigated when requested or when the state laws require it.

IMPORT ORDERS are taken subject to failure of crops and to restrictions of quarantines promulgated by the Federal Horticultural Board.

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED. From time to time it has been reported to us that people have represented themselves as our agents in various parts of the country. We employ no agents whatever, but do an exclusive retail business direct with our customers.

GUARANTEE. We guarantee all nursery stock furnished by us to be first class, true to name. We do not guarantee the stock to grow, neither do we guarantee the result in any way. No complaint will be entertained that is not made immediately upon receipt of stock.

There are so many causes for failure, over which we have no control, that we can assume no responsibility after the stock is delivered in good order to the transportation company. Poor soil, changeable weather, ignorant or careless culture—all contribute to failure.

A catalogue as comprehensive as this must of necessity offer some varieties of difficult culture; when these are ordered we presume the people ordering have the knowledge needed for that culture. Successful gardening requires knowledge, enthusiasm, and perseverance, and these we cannot supply.

PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS on your order. Many times it is extremely difficult to read these two important parts of an order, and the shipment may go astray.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

All the plants included in this section come under the general heading of Hardy Herbaceous Perennials. It may be a little clearer, however, to say that this title describes a class of plants which will live outdoors during winter with little or no protection, producing foliage, flower-stems, and blooms the following summer.

Until hardy plants come into more general use, we cannot hope for the artistic, interesting, and beautiful gardens in this country that are found in the Old World. However, the individual beauty of most of the perennials is so great that the garden cannot fail to be interesting and lovable, if the cultural skill is such as to bring the plants to perfection. With the material offered in this list, the most beautiful and charming gardens can be made; gardens that change their aspect with every changing season; gardens that increase in value and beauty year after year.

One of the most effective ways of using perennials is to arrange them in a wide border in front of hedges or shrubs. The only objection to this arrangement is that the roots of the shrubs or hedge get into the border and rob the perennials of a large share of their food. This difficulty can be prevented by erecting a concrete wall between the perennials and the hedge or shrubbery. This wall should be about 2 feet deep and 4 inches thick, and may be inexpensively constructed of gravel and cement.

Another effective arrangement is a broad grass walk direct to the vegetable-garden, with the border on either side of the walk. Trellises erected back of the border and covered by climbing roses or flowering vines will add very much to the beauty of this arrangement.

Cultivation is of the simplest: Beginning with any good garden soil, dig it deeply and enrich with old rotted stable manure. The best time to plant hardy perennials is when they are just starting into growth in the spring or early in the fall. The soil should be comparatively dry when plants are set out; avoid wet planting. Do not make the mistake of planting too thickly. The nearest approach to a rule which may be followed in planting is to set plants to grow to a height of 2 feet or less, a foot apart, and all taller one-half their height. For example, *Aquilegia* and *Coreopsis*, which grow 2 feet high, may be planted a foot apart, while *Delphinium formosum* and Japanese Iris, which grow 3 feet high, should be 1½ feet apart.

During the summer the soil about the plants should be frequently stirred and weeds kept down. During hot, dry weather, or when it is not convenient to water, a mulch of any loose, light material is very beneficial in retaining the moisture and preventing the ground from baking. Grass clippings from the lawn are excellent material for this purpose.

About the middle of November, or later, when all soft growth has been killed and the plants are thoroughly ripened, the old hard-wooded stems should be removed and burned. Then cover the plants with 2 or 3 inches, not more, of loose, strawy stable manure. Care must be taken, however, not to cover the foliage of evergreen plants, such as *Phlox subulata*, Hardy Pinks, and Candytufts, as such a covering would cause the foliage to rot and kill the plants.

Most hardy plants which flower during the spring or early summer months—Peonies, Anthericums, Dielytras, Funkias, German Iris, etc., are better left undivided and undisturbed for several years, but they should be given a liberal dressing of stable manure or other fertilizer every spring. The late-flowering plants, like Phloxes, Helianthus, Rudbeckias, Asters, Boltonias, Physostegias, etc., are better for being replanted at least every two years. The Japanese Anemones are an exception; they should be allowed to remain undisturbed for several years.

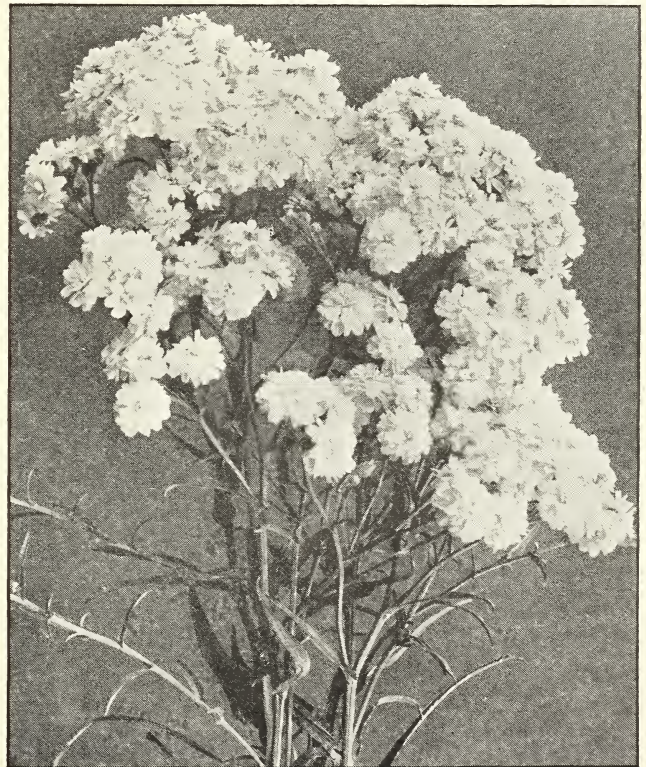
In the following list the height and time of bloom are stated, but it must be understood that these are only approximate, as both height and blooming period will vary with soil and season.

Plants suitable for growing in the shade are marked with a star (*); for growing in partial shade are marked with a dagger (†).

Six plants of a kind will be furnished at the dozen rate; 50 or more at the 100 rate. Less than six plants of one kind or variety will be sold only at the single rate

SINGLE PLANTS WILL BE FURNISHED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES: Plants priced at \$1.75 and \$2 per doz., 20 cts. each; at \$2.50 per doz., 25 cts. each; at \$3 per doz., 30 cts. each; at \$4 per doz., 40 cts. each; at \$5 per doz., 50 cts. each

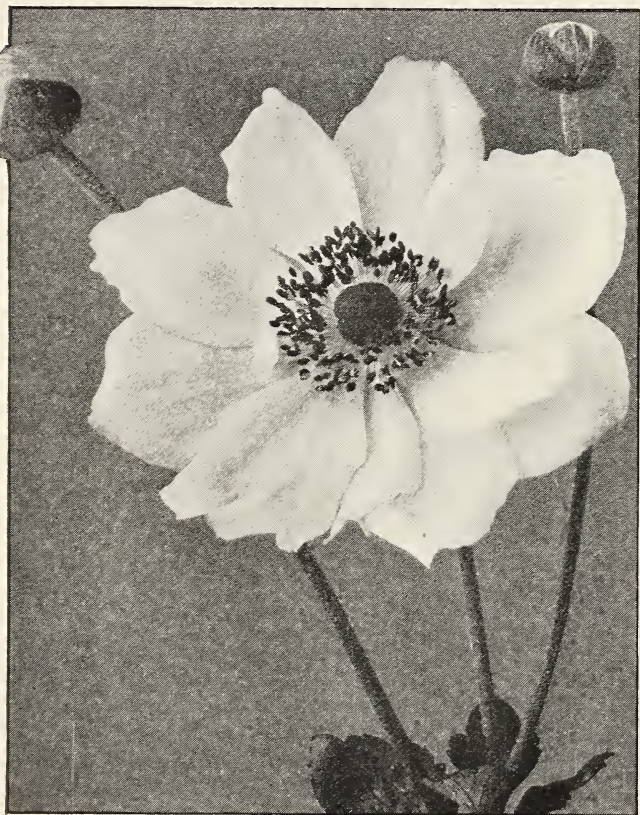
	Doz.	100
ACHILLEA Tournefortii (<i>A. ægyptica</i>). Egyptian Milfoil. Pale yellow or sulphur-yellow. Foliage silvery white. 1 to 3 feet. July to September.	\$2 00	\$14 00
Millefolium roseum . Excellent bloomer, but comparatively little known here. The flowers are red or pink, borne in compact heads, and are splendid for cutting. 1 to 3 feet. April to October	2 00	14 00
Ptarmica, The Pearl . Small, pure white flowers in clusters, produced freely from July to October. 2 feet.	2 25	14 00
* ACONITUM Fisheri . A bright blue variety of the common Monkshood. 3 feet. August to October. . . .	4 00	
Napellus . Stems upright, with deeply cleft leaves. Flowers deep blue and quite showy. 3 to 4 feet. June to August.	4 00	
ACTÆA rubra . Baneberry. Showy spike of clustered white flowers from April to June, followed by bright red berries in autumn. 1 to 2 feet.	2 50	15 00
ÆGOPODIUM Podagraria variegatum . A fine border plant for shrubbery or for covering waste grounds. Rapid growing, with green and yellow foliage. Thrives almost anywhere. 1 foot.	2 50	15 00
ÆTHIONEMA grandiflorum . Much like the common Candytuft. Flowers in various shades of pink and purple. Plants thrive best on dry, sunny slopes. 1 to 2 feet. June to July.	2 50	15 00
AGROSTEMMA . See Lychnis .		
AJUGA reptans atropurpurea . Purple Bugle. Creeping plant, excellent for shady places and for the rockery. The flowers are purplish blue, on stems from 6 to 10 inches high. May and June	2 50	13 00
ALSTRÆMERIA aurantiaca . Should be protected during winter, or lifted in the autumn and kept in a frost-proof cellar. Flowers bright yellow, on stems from 2 to 4 feet high.	3 50	
ALYSSUM saxatile compactum . Freely used in rockwork, as the plants make a splendid mat. The flowers are golden yellow, borne very freely in small clusters in early spring.	2 50	15 00



Achillea Ptarmica, The Pearl

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued

	Doz.	100
ANCHUSA italica, Dropmore. Probably the best variety of the Alkanet family. The flowers are rather dark sky-blue, and carried on stems which grow to 5 feet or more in height. June and July...	\$3 00	\$16 00
ANEMONE japonica. Japanese Anemone. These are among the most beautiful hardy plants in the perennial garden. From spring to late frost the foliage is good, but the crowning glory comes when the plants are in bloom. From August, even until snow flies, they are a mass of white or pink blooms. They are perfectly hardy, and, given reasonably good care, they will grow from 4 to 5 feet high.		
† alba. The blooms of this variety are snow-white, and are borne from August until well into November. 3 to 5 feet.	3 00	20 00
† Lady Ardilaun. Exceptionally large, pure white blooms, with petals overlapping nearly one-half their width.	3 00	20 00
† Prince Henry. A free-flowering form with double and semi-double blooms; crimson or very deep pink. Forms a splendid contrast with the white variety.	3 00	20 00
† Queen Charlotte. If roses and Anemones could bloom at the same time, this variety would be a strong rival of the pink La France rose, at least so far as excellence of color is concerned. The soft silvery pink, combined with the substance of the bloom, makes this Japanese Anemone of superior value for cutting.	3 00	20 00
† Whirlwind. One of the latest introductions in the Anemone family, but has made a permanent place for itself. The flowers are fully as large, or even larger, than those of the other varieties, pure white, and produce very freely.	3 00	20 00
* canadensis (A. pennsylvanica). A native variety found in open fields, and along the edges of woodlands. The flowers are white, produced freely in late summer. 1 to 3 feet.	2 25	14 00



Anemone japonica

	Doz.	100
ANTHEMIS Kelwayi. Similar to <i>A. tinctoria</i> , or Marguerite. The foliage is quite finely cut, and the flowers are deep yellow, which contrasts well with other flowers. It makes a splendid plant for the hardy perennial border. 2 to 3 feet. June and July.	\$2 25	\$14 00
ANTHERICUM. See Paradisea.		
AQUILEGIA. The Columbines are hardy plants, with long, branching stems carrying showy flowers at the end of the branches. They thrive best in moist soils and when fully exposed to the sun.		
alpina superba. The flowers are from 1½ to 2 inches across when fully expanded and are deep blue. 1 to 2 feet. May and June.	2 50	15 00
cærulea. Rocky Mountain Columbine. Grows natural along the slopes of the mountains from Montana to New Mexico. A splendid plant for large masses, and by many gardeners it has been considered the most beautiful of the Columbines, and probably will be numbered among the most charming perennials in cultivation. Plant in front of Harison's Yellow Rose for an effective color combination. 1½ to 2 feet. April to June.	2 50	15 00
cærulea lutea. A variety of the preceding, with light yellow flowers. 1 to 2 feet. April to June	2 25	14 00
† californica. Silver sepals and yellow petals; spurs are long and spreading.	2 25	14 00
† canadensis. The common American Columbine. Grows naturally east of the Rocky Mountains. Blooms are red and yellow. 1 foot. May.	2 50	15 00
† chrysantha. A native variety growing freely in New Mexico and Arizona. Distinctive for its long spurs. The flowers are pale yellow, marked with claret. 3 to 4 feet. May to August.	2 50	15 00
† chrysantha alba-plena. Blooms white or slightly tinted with yellow.	2 50	15 00
† chrysantha Jæschkianii. The blooms are intense yellow, contrasting with the deep red spurs.	2 50	15 00
† formosa truncata. A dwarf, or semi-dwarf variety, with yellow flowers and scarlet spurs. Early blooming.	2 50	15 00
† glandulosa. Dwarf. From Siberia. Blooms quite large, with lilac-blue petals and very short spurs. 1 to 2 feet. May and June.	2 50	15 00
† vulgaris fl.-pl. The only old-fashioned double Columbine, and a familiar plant in old-time gardens.	2 50	15 00
ARABIS alpina. Especially adapted for rockwork or for edges of beds of perennials. The plants are completely covered with snowy white flowers in early spring.	2 50	15 00
alpina fl.-pl. A form of the preceding variety distinguished by the doubling of the flower.	3 00	
ARENARIA montana. Creeping plant with dense, compact foliage. Thrives in dry, sunny places. The flowers are pure white, borne in early spring.	2 50	15 00
ARMERIA dianthoides. Makes a dwarf growth. Attractive because of its evergreen leaves and heads of light pink flowers.	2 25	14 00
formosa. Delightful blooms which change from pink to white.	2 25	14 00
vulgaris splendens. (<i>A. maritima splendens</i>). Rosy pink flowers. 9 inches. June and July.	2 25	14 00
See also Statice.		
ARRHENATHERUM elatius tuberosum (A. bulbosum variegatum) A rather low-growing variegated grass, used chiefly in rock-gardens, or grown in clumps in semi-shaded locations.	2 25	14 00
ARTEMISIA Abrotanum. Old Man. Grown chiefly for the foliage, which is dark green and finely cut. Flowers are in loose panicles, yellowish white. 3 to 5 feet.	2 50	
Absinthium. Wormwood. A native of Europe, a common garden herb of shrubby character. 2 to 4 feet.	2 25	14 00
lactiflora. Southernwood. A tall plant bearing feathery white, fragrant flowers in early autumn, makes an effective color combination with any of the hardy asters (<i>Michaelmas daisies</i>). 3½ inches.	2 50	15 00
Stelleriana. Old Woman. Found in Asia and also in New England. Foliage white or silvery. 1½ to 2 feet.	2 25	14 00

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued

	Doz.	100		Doz.	100
ARUNDINARIA japonica. A hardy garden Bamboo, growing rapidly to a height of 12 to 15 feet. The leaves are tapered, a foot long, smooth and shiny on the upper side. Recommended for city planting because of its hardy character. It makes fine clumps when sheltered from strong winds. Pot-plants.....\$1 each..\$10 00			AUBRIETIA deltoidea purpurea. An evergreen trailing plant with silvery foliage. Many purplish flowers in spring and early summer.....\$2 50	\$15 00	
ASCLEPIAS incarnata. A native plant best adapted to moist ground. The flowers vary in color from rosy pink to rose-purple, and are extremely effective in masses. 2 to 3 feet. July to September... 2 00	\$13 00		BAMBUSA. See <i>Arundinaria</i> .		
tuberosa. Butterfly Weed. An extremely handsome and showy plant, growing well on dry banks and in sunny places. Flowers are orange-scarlet. 1 to 2 feet. July to October..... 2 50	15 00		BAPTISIA australis. Grows wild from Pennsylvania to Texas. The foliage is bluish green, while the flower-stems, which are 3 to 4 feet tall, bear long racemes of pea-shaped, indigo-blue flowers. 2 feet. June and July..... 2 25	14 00	
ASTER. Michaelmas Daisy. This is a native of North America, although some have been brought from the Old World. They are entirely hardy and will grow readily in ordinary soil and exposure.			BELAMCANDA chinensis (Pardanthus chinensis). Blackberry Lily. Grows readily in sandy loam and full sun. The leaves are 12 to 18 inches long. The flowers are orange and red, followed by seeds which resemble blackberries..... 2 00	13 00	
alpinus. A dwarf variety found in the Far West. Flowers vary from pink to white. About 1 foot. May and June..... 2 25	14 00		BELLIS perennis. English Daisy. An extremely hardy little plant, often showing blooms as early as March and continuing until the first of July. In cool weather, it frequently blooms again in the autumn. It is a splendid edging plant for cool soils.		
alpinus albus. A white-flowering form of the preceding..... 2 25	14 00		Snowball. Pure white, full double blooms..... 1 50	10 00	
Beauty of Tymardreath. New. White petals surround a golden disc which changes to red.... 2 25	14 00		Longfellow. Pink. Desirable in combination with the preceding variety..... 1 50	10 00	
Climax. A late introduction. Plants are heavily branched and covered with light lavender-blue flowers. 5 feet. August to October..... 3 00	20 00		BERGAMOT. See <i>Monarda</i> .		
Harvardii. Flowers are light blue..... 2 25	14 00		BLEEDING-HEART. See <i>Dicentra</i> .		
Mrs. F. W. Raynor. Large, deep crimson blooms. 4 feet. September and October..... 2 50	15 00		BOCCONIA cordata. Worthy of a place in every garden, on account of its bold and picturesque appearance. The leaves are large and broad, giving a semi-tropical effect. Flower-stems, which reach a height of 9 feet, terminate in delicate flowers, shading from cream-white to reddish brown. July to September..... 2 50	15 00	
novæ-angliæ roseus. A showy American variety. Flowers deep red. 3 to 4 feet. Early autumn... 2 25	14 00		Giralda. Foliage silvery gray; flower-spikes milky white..... 2 50	15 00	
novæ-angliæ, Ryeckroft Pink. Dainty rose-pink flowers in September. 4 feet..... 3 00			microcarpa. Larger than <i>B. cordata</i> . The flowers have a bronzy tint..... 2 00	13 00	
novæ-angliæ, Wm. Bowman. Rosy purple petals surround the deep golden bronze disc. Extremely showy. 4 to 5 feet. August to October..... 2 50	15 00		BOLTONIA asteroides. False Chamomile. Rather upright in habit of growth; flowers are pure white, on stems from 4 to 8 feet high. Stems quite stiff... 2 00	13 00	
novi-belgii, Ella. Extra-fine variety, with mauve flowers, marked by pronounced golden center.... 2 25	14 00		latisquama. Very desirable for the hardy border. Flowers vary from pink to pinkish lavender and blue. 2 to 4 feet. September to November..... 2 50	15 00	
novi-belgii, Enchantress. Flowers shaded pinkish lavender to deep blue..... 2 25	14 00		CALIMERIS incisa. Grows readily in any good soil, and is an extremely dainty little perennial. The flowers are white or slightly tinged with purple and have a bronzy yellow center. 1 to 2 feet. July and August..... 2 00	13 00	
novi-belgii, Esme. Flowers clear white. 2 feet... 2 25	14 00				
ptarmicoides. A dwarf variety; probably the earliest flowering of the class. Flowers are pure white. July to August..... 2 25	14 00				
Purity. Pure white..... 2 50	15 00				
Robert Parker. Lavender-blue flowers marked by pronounced yellow center. 4 feet. September... 2 25	14 00				
tataricus. A blue or purple variety from Siberia. Blooms from late September to November. 5 to 7 feet..... 2 25	14 00				
trinervius. White or delicate blue petals, surrounded by a purple and yellow disc. 3 to 4 feet. August to September..... 2 25	14 00				
turbineus albus. Petals and disc clear white. 2 to 3 feet. September and October..... 2 25	14 00				
*ASTILBE. These hardy plants are easily grown in the perennial border, and should give quantities of blooms all summer. In general they are quite tall, varying from 3 to 5 feet, according to the soil conditions and location.					
Arendsii. A new type obtained by crossing one of the older varieties with some of the new Japanese introductions. The plants are of vigorous growth, and produce feathery heads of flowers on many-branched stems. This variety will succeed in ordinary garden soils, if shaded from hot sun and given plenty of moisture.					
Arendsii, Ceres. Feathery panicles of light rose, flushed with a delicate silvery sheen..... 3 00					
Arendsii, Juno. Deep violet-rose blooms on strong, upright stems..... 30 cts. each.. 3 00					
Arendsii, Pink Pearl. Panicles quite small but extremely dense; color a dainty pearl-pink..... 3 00					
Arendsii, Vesta. Exceedingly graceful plumes of lilac-rose. The plants make a strong growth and are vigorous bloomers..... 30 cts. each.. 3 00					
astilboides floribunda. Commonly known as Spireas. Feathery white flowers, produced very freely in June and July..... 2 50	15 00				
Thunbergii Moerheimeii. A new variety introduced from Europe. The panicles are extremely large, but the flowers are quite small and pure white. July..... 3 50					



Hardy Asters

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued



Pompon Chrysanthemums

CALLIRHOE involucrata. Poppy Mallow. A drooping or trailing plant, native to the central part of United States. The flowers are crimson, cherry-red, or even lighter. 9 to 12 inches. All summer. \$3 00

CAMPANULA. Bellflower. The fact that blue predominates in the Campanula makes it of particular value, as it will give the desired blue color in almost any situation—moist and dry, sunny or shady. The varieties here listed are probably the best of the entire family.

carpatia. Harebell. A charming little plant, growing from 6 to 12 inches high, producing the bell-like blue flowers all summer. Especially useful in rockwork. 2 50 \$15 00

See, also, **Platycodon.**

Medium calycanthema. The old Cup-and-Saucer and one of the showiest and prettiest of the garden plants. It is a biennial and dies after blooming. Plants should be set in early spring. Pink, White, or Blue. 2 50 15 00

persicifolia. Peach Bells. Glossy green foliage from which it takes its common name. Flowers are blue, shading to white. 2 feet. June. 2 50 15 00

persicifolia alba grandiflora. Large double pure white flowers; quite showy. 1 to 3 feet. June and July. 2 50 15 00

pyramidalis. Chimney Bellflower. A conspicuous and beautiful little bloomer. It may be lifted and grown as a pot-plant. The open bells are colored deep blue. 4 to 5 feet. June and July. 2 50 15 00

pyramidalis alba. White flowers; otherwise similar to the preceding. 2 50 15 00

CANDYTUFT. See **Iberis.**

CANTERBURY BELLS. See **Campanula Medium.**

CARDINAL FLOWER. See **Lobelia.**

CASSIA marilandica. American Senna. A beautiful plant with foliage resembling the acacia. Grows best in strong sun. Bright yellow flowers in July and August. 3 to 4 feet. 2 00 13 00

CENTAUREA dealbata. A low-growing plant of compact habit, with deep pink flowers. July and August. \$2 50 \$15 00

montana. Cornflower. Blue flowers; very much like the annual cornflower. 2 feet. June to September. 2 50 15 00

montana alba. A white form of the preceding. 2 50 15 00

ruthenica. Distinguished by the fern-like foliage and sulphur-yellow flowers. 2 50 15 00

CERASTIUM Biebersteinii. A low-growing plant which bears a multitude of small white flowers. The foliage is silvery white and the entire plant makes a desirable edging or carpeting for borders and beds; it is attractive throughout the entire season. 2 50 15 00

CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides (*Plumbago Larpenae*) A perennial growing from 6 to 12 inches high. Flowers during September and early October, and produces masses of deep blue flowers which literally cover the ground. Plants should be protected during the northern winters. 2 50 15 00

CHEIRANTHUS Cheiri. Wallflower. Flowers are quite large, in varying shades of yellow. An old garden plant blooming in spring. 1 to 2 feet. 1 75 12 00

Chrysanthemum

These have come to be regarded as the typical flowers for autumn, although this popularity has come to them during the past ten to fifteen years. No other class of plants gives such a wide range of color—white, yellow, bronze, scarlet, crimson, and deep dull red, with many intermediate softer tones. In masses they are particularly effective, while scattered clumps enliven the whole garden. Early spring planting is desirable. When the plants have grown a few inches, pinch off the tips and repeat this in late July. This tends to give larger and better formed blooms.

Large-flowering Varieties

The blooms are 3 inches or more in diameter, shaped like an aster. Slight protection during the winter.

	Doz.	100
White. Blooms sometimes slightly tinged with cream.	\$2 50	\$15 00
Blush. Tinged with rose and pink tones.	2 50	15 00
Pink. Shaded from blush-pink to deeper tones.	2 50	15 00
Red. Varying tones from scarlet to crimson.	2 50	15 00
Yellow. Varying from lemon to orange-yellow.	2 50	15 00
maximum. Flowers much resemble the common daisy, but are considerably larger.	2 50	15 00
maximum, King Edward VII. Snowy white, cup-shaped flowers on strong stems.	2 50	15 00
maximum, Princess Henry. Probably the largest blooms in this class; clear white.	2 50	15 00
maximum, Shasta Daisy. Splendid for growing in masses and valuable for cutting.	2 50	15 00

Pompon Varieties

Perfectly hardy; require little, if any, protection during the winter, unless in the exposed situation.

	Doz.	100
Betty. Bronze; late flowering.	\$2 00	\$13 00
Baby. Golden yellow blooms, little more than ½ inch across. Late.	2 00	13 00
Bob. Pale pink, center lighter; good cutting variety.	2 00	13 00
Delphine Dodge. Rose-pink when the flowers first open, but changing to a lighter shade as the bloom matures. Late October.	2 00	13 00
Diana. Pure white; quite large. Late.	2 00	13 00
Fairy Queen. Clear pink; of medium size. Mid-season.	2 00	13 00
Flora. Garnet or deep red. One of the new varieties.	2 00	13 00
Golden Climax. Extra fine for cutting; free bloomer. Mid-November.	2 00	13 00
Golden Pheasant. Rich golden yellow.	2 00	13 00
Golden West. Blooms quite small, but of excellent color. Early November.	2 00	13 00
Hilda Canning. Button type. Reddish bronze.	2 00	13 00
Inga. A magnificent scarlet; blooms average larger than the type.	2 00	13 00
Jeannette	2 00	13 00
Julia Lagravere. Crimson-maroon or deep garnet.	2 00	13 00

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued

Pompon Chrysanthemums, continued

	Doz.	100
Lillian Doty. Shell-pink; resembles a small dahlia and is an extra-fine variety.....	\$2 00	\$13 00
Mrs. Stout. Beautiful light pink, fading to white	2 00	13 00
Ophelia. A beautiful shell-pink.....	2 00	13 00
Queen of Whites. Medium-sized white flowers. Early October.....	2 00	13 00
Rosinante. Deep pink; flowers quite large.....	2 00	13 00
Western Beauty. Medium-sized flower; deep rose-pink. Strong grower with erect stems. Mid-November.....	2 00	13 00
St. Croate. Creamy white or dark sulphur-yellow, shaded with pink.....	2 00	13 00

CIMICIFUGA racemosa. Black Snakeroot. Suitable for borders or for shaded places. It will succeed well in sun. White flowers. 4 to 5 feet. June and July.....	\$3 00	\$21 00
racemosa simplex. White flowers, which are desirable for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. September and October.....	4 00	

CLEMATIS recta. Dense panicles of white flowers, similar to the Japanese Clematis. 2 to 3 feet. June and July.....	2 50	15 00
heracleæfolia Davidiana. Fragrant and showy lavender-blue flowers, produced in clustered heads. 3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	15 00
integrifolia. Flowers dark blue on outside, light blue within; 1 to 2 inches long. 2 feet. June to October.....	2 50	15 00

COREOPSIS lanceolata. A very excellent plant for massing, because of the profusion of blooms. Flowers rich golden yellow. 2 feet. June and July.....	2 00	12 00
rosea. A compact plant bearing many light pink flowers. 1 foot. June to September.....	2 00	13 00
verticillata. Fine foliage and small yellow flowers. 2 feet. July and August.....	2 00	13 00

CORONILLA varia. A trailing plant useful for massing in dry situations. Rose-pink, pea-shaped flowers all summer.....	2 25	14 00
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†CYPRIPEDIUM acaule. Found in moist places from Maine to North Carolina and west to Indiana.....	40 cts. each	4 00
pubescens. Pale yellow and quite large. May and June.....	3 00	
reginæ (C. spectabile). Found throughout the eastern part of United States. The most beautiful hardy Orchid. Succeeds well in a shady location. Color is white, shaded to pale pink, tinged with purple. May and June.....	50 cts. each	5 00

DAY LILY, White. See *Funkia*.
Yellow. See *Hemerocallis*.

Delphinium

It is probably safe to say that no class of perennials is easier to grow than the Delphiniums, yet, like all other plants, they reward the gardener for a reasonable amount of care. Of course, they like good soil, but they will thrive almost anywhere, growing particularly well in heavy loam. The soil should be dug deep and the plants set about 2½ feet apart. They may be planted in spring until about May 1, and after that the root clumps should be left undisturbed until they become dormant in the fall. An abundance of water in summer will be attended by increasing size of spikes and flowers. Water is absolutely a necessity upon any soil if the varieties are to reach their true size. Top dressing is recommended on certain soils when the ground is exposed to the sun. Some of the dwarf Delphiniums, and other hardy plants, may be utilized to cover the soil between and around the Delphiniums; in winter, and spring, coal-ashes may be strewn over the crown to protect the plants from slugs.

Placed in line, as a background to a border, or in groups of, say three plants at intervals, the effect of the Delphiniums is exceedingly fine. They look well in beds also, arranged the same distance apart each way. They are grand grown in masses or large groups of separate color, and may be associated with shrubs to great advantage, succeeding well in shrubberies because of their robustness. A succession of flowers may be expected from spring to early autumn, especially if the spikes which have done flowering early be cut down to the ground; fresh growth will then be produced which will give blossom.

As we have intimated, any garden soil suits the Delphiniums; it is, however, necessary to secure sorts such as are offered below in order

to obtain an effect superior to that afforded by the old, smaller-flowered varieties. No amount of liberal treatment will cause the smaller kinds of a few years back to develop into the gorgeous hybrids of today.

Tall English Delphiniums

When we talk of these improved English varieties, we are inclined to become extremely enthusiastic. We would like to say that these Delphiniums are the most beautiful hardy plants in cultivation, but when we consider the peonies, the irises, phlox and many other perennials, we feel that we must revise the statement, and say that the English Delphiniums are among the most beautiful plants in cultivation. Certainly, we are sure that no other perennials are more distinct, nor can they be more satisfactory. The spikes of the flowers, which are almost every imaginable shade of blue, are extremely stately and picturesque, and make one think that the blue of heaven is reflected in the flowers. But the color is not the only thing that makes these Delphiniums valuable—they have an extremely long blooming season, and if given reasonable care and cultivation will begin to show color in early summer and continue to bloom until November. Yes, we will say that the Delphiniums deserve a place in every garden.

Special Offer of Improved English Delphiniums

We want our friends to have some of these varieties in their gardens this year and every year hereafter. We will guarantee that they will be a revelation of beauty to everyone that sees them and they will give the utmost satisfaction to the most critical. We have a fairly good quantity of plants, but if our customers are as enthusiastic as we are, this quantity will not be available very long, so we suggest that you get in an early order.

Standard Sorts

	Doz.	100
Fine Mixed English Delphiniums from seed of many sorts.....	\$2 50	\$15 00
Selected Varieties. Varieties selected from thousands of seedlings grown from choice named sorts.....	3 50	23 00
Extra-Selected Varieties. These are the cream of all the varieties grown on our ground. Of course the supply is limited.....	50 cts. each	5 00



Coreopsis lanceolata

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued

Standard Varieties of Delphiniums

	Doz.	100
Belladonna. An old favorite in all gardens. A continuous bloomer, beginning around the first of July and flowering until cut down by the frost. The turquoise-blue flowers are closely set along the spikes.	\$2 50	\$15 00
chinense. Flowers are rather small, but of an intense gentian-blue and blooms in open panicles.	2 25	14 00
chinense album. A pure white form of the preceding.	2 25	14 00
formosum. The old-fashioned dark blue Larkspur. The flowers are dark blue with a light center. A vigorous grower and extremely free flowering.	2 50	15 00
formosum celestinum. Light blue; a more exquisite shade than the preceding.	2 50	15 00

DESMODIUM penduliflorum. A shrub-like plant blooming in midsummer. The flowers are purplish red and are strikingly beautiful. 3 to 4 feet. 60 cts. each. . . \$6 00

DIANTHUS deltoides. Garden Pink; Maiden Pink. Dainty border plant. Flowers deep red with a crimson eye.	2 25	\$14 00
plumarius. Pheasant's Eye; Scotch Pink. Flowers pink, purplish, and white, of medium size; blooms in spring and early summer. Desirable for edgings.	2 25	14 00
plumarius semperflorens. Almost a perpetual bloomer. Flowers semi-double, double, and single, in a diversity of colors.	2 25	14 00
Her Majesty. Clear white with crimson eye.	3 00	
Juliette. White, striped and flushed with crimson.	2 50	15 00
barbatus. Sweet William. Everybody knows this old familiar plant, with flowers of many varying colors, single and semi-double.	2 00	13 00
Newport Pink. One of the later introductions. Flowers are salmon-pink; free bloomer.	2 50	15 00
rosea. Rose-crimson blooms with red or crimson eye.	2 00	12 00



English Delphiniums



Digitalis

	Doz.	100
Dianthus, Scarlet Beauty. Fine scarlet blooms.	\$2 00	\$12 00
Single Varieties Mixed. Contains varied varieties and colors.	2 00	12 00
Double Varieties Mixed.	2 00	12 00
latifolius atrococcineus fl.-pl. Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William. Bright, fiery crimson flowers, through the entire summer. A bed of this variety will be one of the most striking sights in the garden.	2 50	15 00
†DICTENRA spectabilis. Bleeding-Heart. A dainty rose-pink flower, heart-shaped, and one of the most popular of the old-fashioned perennials. 1 to 2 feet. May and June.	75 cts. each	7 50
*eximia. Almost a perpetual bloomer as the flowers are produced all summer; foliage fern-like.	3 00	
DICTAMNUS. Gas Plant. The plants give a note of stateliness and dignity to the garden. They can be grown in full sun and should be permitted to remain undisturbed year after year.		
albus (D. Fraxinella). Flowers white.	3 00	
albus rubra. Color rose-pink. 2 to 3 feet. May to July.	3 50	
†DIGITALIS. Foxglove. Striking and impressive biennial plants with large downy leaves and tall spikes of thimble-shaped blooms. They may be grown in small clumps, or naturalized in the shrub borders and along the edges of woodlands. They grow readily in shaded places.		
†purpurea gloxiniflora. The white blooms are spotted with shades of white, rose and purple.	2 00	13 00
†ambigua (D. grandiflora). Pale yellow flowers with dark veins.	2 50	15 00
lutea. Perennial. A rather dwarf variety with yellow flowers.	2 50	15 00
maculata superba. A French introduction. Large flowers spotted with red, blue, purple, and similar shades.	2 00	13 00
†purpurea. The old-fashioned purple Foxglove. The flower-spikes are from 4 to 7 feet tall, coming to perfection in July.	2 00	13 00

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued

	Doz.	100		Doz.	100
DRACOCEPHALUM virginianum compactum. Grows best in sandy loam, rather moist and in partial shade. The flowers may be blue or a shade of purple. 2 feet. May to July.	\$2 00	\$12 00	Funkia cærulea. Blue Day Lily. Light blue flowers rise 12 to 18 inches above the broad green leaves. .	\$2 00	\$13 00
Ruyschiana. Flowers are about 1 inch long, purplish blue or deep purple. A native of Siberia. 2 feet. June and July.	2 50	15 00	major pallida. A plant similar in habit to Sieboldiana, with large leaves and light blue flowers. 2	50	15 00
ECHINOPS Ritro. Globe Thistle. A native of southern Europe, blooming all summer. Flowers generally deep blue, but may vary considerably. 2 to 3 feet.	2 50	15 00	*Sieboldiana. The flowers rise only a few inches above the metallic blue foliage and are pale blue. Late June.	2 50	15 00
†EPIMEDIUM. Barrenwort. Thrives best in partial shade, well adapted for rockeries and the margin of shrubbery. In sheltered places, the plants may retain their leaves all winter. 1 to 2 feet.			subcordata grandiflora. White Day Lily. Tall spikes of small white flowers. Extremely desirable for cutting.	4 00	
lilacea. Beautiful blue.	2 50	15 00	*undulata variegata. The margin of the leaves is deep green, while the center is creamy white. Flowers pure white.	2 25	14 00
macranthum niveum. Pure white.	2 50	15 00	GAILLARDIA aristata (G. grandiflora). Among the most beautiful and showy plants for the garden. We recommend Gaillardia for bedding purposes and for large masses. No more brilliant and beautiful sight can be imagined than a large bed of Gaillardia, with their bright yellow and orange flowers. To obtain the very best effect, they should be planted in large clumps, digging the soil deeply and using well-rotted manure. Gaillardias will thrive in the driest season, but ample watering will insure the finest flowers. Under ordinary care and conditions, blooms may be had from June to November.	2 50	15 00
macranthum roseum. Flowers white, tinged with pink or pale rosy red.	2 50	15 00	GALEGA officinalis. Goat's Rue. European plant which thrives well in this country. Flowers are purplish blue. 2 to 3 feet.	2 50	15 00
sulphureum. Light yellow or sulphur-yellow.	2 50	15 00	GENTIANA Andrewsii. Blue Gentian. One of the most fascinating native American plants. The flowers, which are tightly closed, are borne at the top of a stem from 6 to 8 inches long, and are an intense deep blue. Blooms best in moist places. July and October.	2 25	14 00
ERIGERON speciosus. Fleabane. Somewhat like the native aster, but blooms much earlier. Rich colors, varying from rose to violet and purple. 1 to 2 feet. Midsummer.	2 50	15 00	GEUM atrosanguineum. An orange-scarlet variety, harmonizing well with the preceding sort.	2 50	15 00
ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. Plume Grass. A hardy ornamental grass which is effective when planted alone or in combination with other grasses. Leaves are long, with white rib in center. From the center of the plant, long, distinct plumes arise, which may be dried and kept for winter decorations. 8 to 12 feet. August to October.	35 cts. each.	3 50	coccineum. For rockeries and for borders. Brilliant scarlet flowers are borne the greater part of the summer. 1½ to 2 feet.	2 50	15 00
EULALIA. See <i>Miscanthus</i> .			Mrs. Bradshaw. Large, double, scarlet flowers are borne all through the summer.	2 50	15 00
EUPATORIUM purpureum. Joe-Pye Weed. A common plant which grows in low grounds and bears many heads of purple to flesh-colored flowers. One of our best native plants for naturalizing along streams and ponds and planting among shrubbery. 7 to 9 feet.	2 25	14 00			
EUPHORBIA corollata. Flowering Spurge. Grows naturally in the eastern part of the United States and is used for cutting and for bedding in large masses. Flowers white on stems. 2 to 3 feet high. July to October.	2 00	13 00			
EVENING PRIMROSE. See <i>Oenothera</i> .					

Hardy Ferns

Varieties marked (*) require shade; those marked (†) succeed in open border.

- **Adiantum pedatum.* Maidenhair Fern.
- **Aspidium acrostichoides.* Wood Fern.
- **Aspidium marginale.*
- **Aspidium Goldieanum.* Shield Fern.
- †*Asplenium Filix-femina.* Lady Fern
- †*Dennstaedtia (Dicksonia) punctilobula.* Gossamer Fern.
- †*Dryopteris (Asplenium) Thelypteris.*
- †*Matteuccia (Onoclea) Struthiopteris.* Ostrich Fern.
- †*Onoclea sensibilis.* Sensitive Fern.
- †*Osmunda gracilis.* Flowering Fern.
- †*Osmunda Claytoniana.* Flowering Fern.
- †*Osmunda cinnamomea.* Cinnamon Fern.
- †*Osmunda regalis.* Royal Fern.
- **Woodsia obtusa.*
- **Woodwardia areolata (W. angustifolia.)* Chain Fern.
- †*Woodwardia virginica.*

\$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100

	Doz.	100
FESTUCA glauca. Blue Fescue Grass. Deep silvery blue leaves which are quite narrow. Desirable in ornamental groups or for hedges. Also used in hanging-baskets, window-boxes, and rockeries.	\$2 25	\$14 00

FOXGLOVE. See *Digitalis*.

	Doz.	100
†FUNKIA. Day Lily; Plantain Lily. Among the hardiest and most easily grown perennial plants. Particularly effective when used as a border for a walk or path. Will bloom all summer.		
Aoki. Large bluish-green foliage.	2 25	14 00
aurea maculata. In early spring the foliage is a bright yellow; flowers white.	2 00	14 00



Gaillardia aristata (grandiflora)

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued

	Doz.	100
GYPHOPHILA paniculata. Baby's Breath. One of the daintiest flowers imaginable. The individual blooms are extremely small, but are borne in such large clusters that they look like one immense pure white bloom. Grows readily in dry places and is desirable for rockwork as well as a filler among shrubbery.....	\$2 50	\$15 00
paniculata fl.-pl. A double-flowering form of the preceding.....	3 00	
perfoliata (<i>G. scoronerifolia</i>). Rose-pink blooms....	2 50	15 00
HELIUM autumnale superbum. Sneezeweed. A showy perennial with crimson, yellow, or orange petals surrounding a yellow disc. Used for the background of borders.....	2 50	15 00
Hoopesii. Flowers and disc orange-yellow; long stems make the plant valuable for cutting. 1 to 3 feet. May to September.....	2 50	15 00
HELIANTHEMUM Chamæcistus mutabile. Sun Rose. An exceptional rock-plant, with yellow flowers in loose racemes. 1 foot. May and June....	2 25	14 00
HELIANTHUS. Under this name are included all of the hardy Sunflowers, even the most common sorts. The family is so large, however, that the old-fashioned common Sunflower need not be conspicuous in the garden, but can be replaced by far more beautiful varieties. All the sorts here listed are extremely decorative, fine for cutting, and produce an abundance of yellow flowers.		
lætiflorus. Showy Sunflower. Petals light yellow, surrounding a dark yellow disc. 4 to 8 feet. July and August.....	2 00	13 00
Maximilianii. Found naturally west of the Mississippi River. The rays are about 1½ inches long. A deep rich yellow. 2 to 4 feet.....	2 00	13 00
orgyalis. Distinct foliage, which is not coarse like other varieties. Flower stems are frequently 3 feet or more in length. June and July.....	2 00	13 00
scaberrimus, Miss Mellish. Very large, bright orange-yellow flowers are produced freely in August and September. One of the best Sunflowers for cutting. 5 feet.....	2 00	13 00
tuberosus. Jerusalem Artichoke. Grown for the tubers as well as for the decorative effect of the plant and blooms. 8 to 12 feet high.....	2 00	13 00



Hemerocallis Dumortieri

	Doz.	100
HELIOPSIS, B. Ladhams. Possibly the best of this class of plants, because of the size of the brilliant yellow flowers and the general good habit of the plant. 3 feet. August and September.....	\$2 25	\$14 00
helianthoides pitcheriana. A rather dwarf form which produces quantities of deep yellow flowers. Succeeds well in dry places. 2 to 3 ft. Aug. to Oct.	2 25	14 00
HEMEROCALLIS. Yellow Day Lily. Hardy perennial plants with quantities of fragrant flowers.		
Apricot. A distinct coloring of a rich apricot shade. 2 to 3 feet. June and July.....	2 25	14 00
aurantiaca. Deep orange flowers which are sweetly scented. 2½ to 3 feet. July and August.....	35 cts. each..	3 50
aurantiaca major. A larger form of the preceding. 50 cts. each.....	5 00	
Dumortieri. Orange-yellow. 2 feet. May and June.....	1 75	12 00
flava. Lemon Day Lily. Sweetly scented lemon-colored flowers. 3 feet. May.....	2 25	14 00
fulva Kwanso fl.-pl. Flowers double; orange marked with deeper shadings. 4 to 5 feet. July and August.....	2 50	15 00
minor (<i>H. graminea</i>). Bright yellow. Charming... 1 75	12 00	
Queen of May. Deep orange-yellow, fragrant flowers. Flower-stems branched, with as many as fifteen blooms open at one time. 4 to 5 feet. May and latter part of September.....	35 cts. each..	3 50
HERACLEUM villosum (<i>H. giganteum</i>). Giant Parsnip. Extremely large perennial. Valuable for background and screens.....	2 50	15 00
HESPERIS matronalis. Sweet Rocket. Flowers are various shades of purple and particularly effective when planted in masses. 2 to 3 feet. June and September.....	2 00	13 00
matronalis nana candidissima. Like the preceding variety, except that the blooms are white....	2 00	13 00
HEUCHERA sanguinea gracillima. Alum Root. Dwarf plants for the border or rockeries. Flowers produced from June to September.....	2 50	15 00
sanguinea. Flowers extra large, bright crimson. 1 to 2 feet.....	2 50	15 00
sanguinea splendens. Not quite so tall as the preceding variety. Intense crimson flowers.....	3 00	18 00
HIBISCUS. Mallow Marvels. A flowering form of the native Marsh Mallow. Entirely hardy and useful for planting in almost any location.		
Crimson. Flowers are gorgeous in their coloring and borne from June to late autumn. 6 to 7 feet. 35 cts. each..	3 50	
Pink. Flowers vary from flesh to deep pink. 35 cts. each..	3 50	
White. White petals surround the crimson center. 35 cts. each..	3 50	
Moscheutos. Swamp Rose Mallow. Light rose with dark eye. 5 to 6 feet. August and September.....	2 00	13 00
Moscheutos, Crimson Eye. Immense pure white flowers which have a large spot of velvety crimson in the center.....	2 50	15 00
HIERACIUM aurantiacum. Hawkweed. A showy orange flower. This plant is useful for covering banks or dry and sandy places.....	1 75	12 00
HOLLYHOCKS. <i>Althæa rosea.</i> Old-fashioned plants that require deep, rich soil and full sunshine.		
Single Varieties. In mixed colors.....	2 00	13 00
Double Varieties. In separate colors which include the following, White, Rose, Yellow, Red, Maroon, or Mixed Colors.....	2 50	15 00
Allegheny. A mammoth-flowering variety with colors varying from pale pink to deep red. Extremely vigorous grower.....	2 50	14 00
IBERIS saxatilis corifolia. Candytuft. A large snow-white flower. 8 to 10 inches. May.....	2 50	15 00
sempervirens. Hardy Candytuft. The flowers are white, borne with great freedom, while the foliage may remain green all winter. About 1 foot. April to June.....	2 50	15 00
sempervirens nana. A dwarf form of the preceding.....	2 50	15 00
INULA Helenium. Elecampane. Grows naturally in the Old World, but has been brought to this country where it thrives in damp places. Flowers are bright yellow. 2 feet. June to October.....	2 50	

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued

German Iris

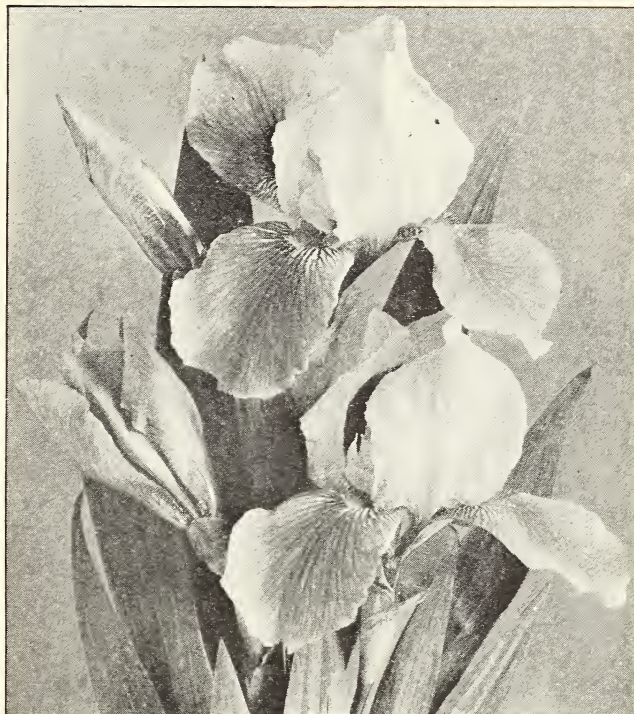
Probably the Japanese Iris rank first in beauty, but they cannot approach in popularity the German Iris. A great number of new varieties have been introduced in the last decade and many of them are far superior to the older sorts in beauty and size of flowers. Some of these recent introductions, however, are extremely delicate, and refuse to bloom except when conditions are "just so." *These have been carefully eliminated from our list.* The German Irises in our collection may be raised with success by anyone. Give them a good sunny situation and plant the tubers so that they are only about half buried. In the descriptions which follow, the upright petals are referred to as "Standards," while those which droop are known as "Falls."

	Doz.	100
Aurea. Both standards and falls are rich chrome-yellow. The blooms are large and perfect in form. 30 cts. each..	\$3 00	\$20 00
Canary Bird. The general effect of the bloom is pale yellow; both standards and falls are about the same color.....	2 00	12 00
Caprice. Rosy red standards; falls of a deeper red. A large, handsome bloom. 2 feet.....	2 50	15 00
Don Carlos. Blue standards; falls velvety reddish purple.....	2 00	12 00
Dorothea. Lilac-blue, tinged with white. The standards open rather flat, comparable to the form of a Japanese Iris.....	2 00	12 00
Florentina. Sometimes known as Silver King. Fragrant, creamy white blooms, slightly flushed with lavender, produced early in the season. 2 feet.....	2 00	12 00
Florentina purpurea. Blue standards and velvety purple falls, together with a bright yellow beard, make this bloom very attractive.....	2 00	12 00
Gracchus. Crimson falls veined with white, standards yellow. An extra-fine early sort. 18 inches....	2 00	12 00
Halfdan. Both standards and falls are creamy white; the blooms are quite large.....	2 00	12 00
Her Majesty. Standards and falls rose-pink. A variety of great distinction and beauty. 22 inches. 35 cts. each..	3 50	
Ingeborg. Pure white blooms of great size. The petals of this variety are 2 inches wide. An extremely beautiful variety.....	2 00	12 00
Jeanne d'Arc. A splendid pure white sort. 50 cts. each..	5 00	
Lohengrin. Standards and falls are soft cattleya-rose; extremely large blooms..... 35 cts. each....	3 50	
Loreley. Falls are deep blue, bordered with crimson; standards are light yellow..... 35 cts. each..	3 50	
Mme. Chereau. White, delicately frilled with a border of clear blue. A most beautiful variety. 32 inches.....	1 75	10 00
Midnight. Rich, deep purple; the finest of its color. Excellent for cutting.....	2 00	12 00
Mrs. Horace Darwin. General effect white, although the upper parts of the falls are veined with gold and violet; golden beard. 24 inches.....	2 25	14 00
Mrs. Alan Gray. Both standards and falls are a delicate pale rose-mauve.....	2 50	15 00
Nibelungen. Standards fawn-yellow; falls violet-purple. Extremely large bloom..... 50 cts. each..	5 00	
Pallida Dalmatica. Lavender standards and clear deep lavender falls. Most effective when planted in masses; an excellent variety for cut-flowers. 35 cts. each..	3 50	
Princess Victoria Luise. Sulphury yellow standards; falls plum color, bordered with cream. 35 cts. each..	3 50	
Queen of May. Soft rose-lilac, almost pink. 32 inches. 25 cts. each..	2 50	15 00
Rhein Nixe. White standards, falls violet-blue, with white border. Large blooms on tall stems. 50 cts. each..	5 00	
Walhall. Both standards and falls are blue and purple. Strong grower and free-bloomer.....	2 00	13 00
Unnamed Mixed Varieties. A great number of different sorts of various colors and styles. Excellent for large plantings and landscape work.....	1 75	10 00

Japanese Iris

Although Japanese Irises have been grown in this country for forty to fifty years, they have never attained the popularity of the German type. One reason for this is that they have been a little more expensive, and certainly an additional reason is that their beauty has never been adequately shown nor fully appreciated. Without doubt, the Japanese Irises are the most gorgeous of all the perennials.

The Irises of this class have no standards; the petals are borne at



German Iris

right angles to the stalk and droop most attractively at the tips of the petals. They will grow in any ordinary garden soil, but amply repay efforts to suit their dispositions. Extra-good soil, and daily watering for a month before and during the blooming season, will produce truly remarkable blooms. Some of them have been known to attain a diameter of 12 inches. Be sure to make your Iris bed in as sunny a spot as possible.

Our original importation of Japanese Irises has been added to each year, as new sorts have originated. We think that our present collection contains the finest and most beautiful varieties in the world.

As most of the original Japanese names are impossible to remember and even more impossible to pronounce, we have renamed many of the varieties in our list.

	Doz.	100
Alice Kiernan (Undine; Ondine). A single white variety with light blue shadings. Unusually large and graceful.....	\$0 50	\$5 00
Apollo. Very large single blooms; pure white with pink center..... 35 cts. each..	3 50	25 00
Blue Wing. Deep indigo-blue, shaded with blue and flecked with white. Single..... 75 cts. each..	7 50	
Frate. A silvery white double variety, veined and shaded with lilac, and with a pure lilac center. 35 cts. each..	3 50	25 00
Gold Bound. Enormous blooms, pure snow-white with rich gold-banded centers..... 35 cts. each..	3 50	25 00
Helen Von Siebold. Center pure white, with violet-red border..... 35 cts. each..	3 50	25 00
Mahogany. Dark red, shaded with maroon; quite double..... 60 cts. each..	6 00	
Prince Camille de Rohan. Light purple shaded with violet; center deep purple. Quite double. 35 cts. each..	3 50	25 00
Red Riding Hood. Amaranth, with white veins and white shading..... 35 cts. each..	3 50	25 00
Robert Craig. French gray, penciled with violet; fully double..... 35 cts. each..	3 50	25 00
Snowdrift. Single; pure white, as the name implies... 35 cts. each..	3 50	25 00
Taiheiraku. Rich purple with conspicuous yellow blotches. The petals are tipped with blue. \$1 each..	10 00	
Toledo. White with a light purple center. \$1 each..	10 00	
T. S. Ware. Reddish violet with white pencillings; center is white and slightly tinted with crimson. 35 cts. each..	3 50	25 00

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued



Siberian Iris

Japanese Iris, continued

	Doz.	100
Tuki-Yase. Six large petals, white marbled with aniline-blue.....	\$1 00	\$10 00
Venus. A pure white single variety of great beauty. 35 cts. each..	3 50	25 00
Victor. White, veined with purple. The center is violet-purple. Quite double.....	3 50	25 00
Mixed Seedlings. A great assortment of colors.....	1 50	10 00

Siberian Iris

Narrow, grassy foliage and tall, flat stems make the Irises of this class the most delicate and ornamental of the whole family. They flower quite freely and are extensively used for naturalizing and waterside plantings.

	Doz.	100
Alba. White shading to yellow at the base of the petals.	\$2 00	\$12 00
Distinction. Blue standards; white falls veined with blue.....	2 25	14 00
Orientalis. Sometimes known as <i>Iris sanguinea</i> . Very brilliant blue flowers; the buds are enclosed in a crimson spathe and are decidedly ornamental.....	2 00	13 00
Orientalis, Blue King. Handsome, clear blue flowers with attractive markings at the base.....	2 00	13 00
Orientalis, Snow Queen. Large ivory-white flowers, produced in great abundance.....	2 00	13 00
Orientalis superba. Large violet-blue flowers; foliage extends almost to the height of the flowers.....	2 00	13 00

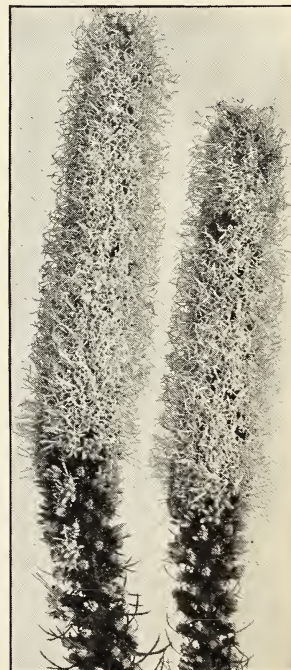
Iris Pumila

Atropurpurea. Purple or blue. Early blooming; dwarf.....	30 cts. each..	3 00
The Bride. Standards and falls white; beard primrose. Blooms in May.....	30 cts. each..	3 00

Native Iris

Pseudacorus. Bright yellow flowers, extremely valuable for planting along the edge of ponds. This and the other two natives are the only ones which may be safely planted in wet places.....	2 00	13 00
Pseudacorus variegata. Same as above, except that the foliage is variegated.....	2 00	13 00
Versicolor. Showy violet-blue flowers, which appear in June and July. The common Blue Flag of the meadows.....	2 50	15 00

	Doz.	100
LATHYRUS latifolius albus. White Everlasting Pea. An extremely hardy and easily cultivated climber. It may be trained on trellises, porches, fences, or on stumps, and when permitted to ramble uncontrolled it will take possession of bushes and stones. Notwithstanding its vigorous growth, it is a most charming plant. Flowers pure white, or in some cases slightly flushed with rose, produced freely from late July to the first of September....	\$2 50	\$15 00
latifolius splendens, Pride of California. Grows best in a shaded situation and should be protected in winter, as it is a native of California. The flowers are pale rose or bright pink.....	2 50	15 00
LAVENDULA vera. Lavender. An old garden favorite because of the pleasing odor. The flowers are blue or variegated and the plant is reasonably hardy, but it is wise to give it protection during northern winters.....	2 00	13 00
LIATRIS graminifolia rubra. Blazing Star; Button Snakeroot. A hardy plant native to the eastern part of United States. Stems are rather slender, 2 to 3 feet high, with many deep red blooms....	2 00	13 00
pycnostachya. Possibly the most striking of the entire Liatris family. The flowers are purple, on stems 3 to 5 feet high, making flower-spikes that look somewhat like a rocket. June to September....	2 00	13 00
callilepis. A valuable new variety. Similar to the preceding, but blooms a month earlier. Flower-stems from 1½ to 2 feet high.....	2 25	14 00
LINUM perenne. Flax. An erect-growing perennial with rather small blue flowers nearly all summer..	2 25	14 00
perenne album. Flowers white.....	2 25	14 00
perenne roseum. Rose or delicate pink blooms..	2 25	14 00
LOBELIA cardinalis. Flowers are Indian pink. The most showy of all our native plants; no other flower compares with the brilliancy of the blooms, which are a rich cardinal color. The blooms are rather loosely clustered at the end of flower-stems from 2 to 4 feet long. July to September.....	2 50	15 00
syphilitica. Grows freely in rather moist places. The flowers, which are borne in long racemes, are blue or purple. 2 to 3 feet. July to September....	2 50	15 00
LYCHNIS chalcadonica. Jerusalem Cross; Scarlet Lightning. An old-fashioned flower. The blooms vary from dull red to bright scarlet. 2 to 3 feet. May to August.....	2 25	14 00
Flos-cuculi. Flowers in clusters, vary in color from pink to deep red. 1 to 2 feet. May to August. \$2 per doz., \$13 per 100.		
Flos-Jovis. The flowers are rather small, but make up for their size by the brilliant red or rose coloring. 1 to 1½ feet. May to August. \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.		
Viscaria splendens fl.-pl. German Catchfly. Blooms profusely in sunny places. Flowers are bright red and almost double. \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.		
Coronaria. Mullein Pink; Dusty Miller; Rose Campion. A biennial or perennial. Flowers quite large, borne on the ends of long branches; rose-crimson or tipped crimson. A common plant in old-fashioned gardens. 1 to 2 feet. All summer. \$2.25 per doz., \$14 per 100.		
Coronaria alba. Like the preceding variety excepting that the flowers are white. \$2.25 per doz., \$14 per 100.		
Coronaria atrosanguinea. Another form of the family, carrying dark crimson blooms. \$2.25 per doz., \$14 per 100.		
Coronaria bicolor. Distinguished by the white and red markings of the flowers. \$2.25 per doz., \$14 per 100.		



Liatris pycnostachya

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued

	Doz.	100
LYSIMACHIA clethroides. Loosestrife. A splendid plant for moist or wet places. The flowers are clear white, borne on long stems and thus are well adapted for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. July to September. \$2 25	\$14 00	
Nummularia. Moneywort. A splendid plant for carpeting the ground in shaded places, or for vases and baskets. Foliage dark green. 2 50	15 00	
Nummularia aurea. Golden Moneywort. The foliage of this variety is bright yellow, either in whole or in part. 2 25	14 00	
punctata. The flowers are yellow and the plants are most effective when grown in clumps. 2 to 3 feet. July to September. 2 00	13 00	
LYTHRUM Salicaria superbum. Grows readily in moist soil or among shrubbery. Flowers are rose-colored, borne freely in July and August. 3 to 5 feet. 2 25	14 00	
MALVA moschata alba. Musk Mallow. The plants are of extremely easy culture and will grow almost anywhere. The flowers are white, or may possibly be tinged with rose, 2 to 3 inches across. 1½ to 2 feet. June and July. 2 25	14 00	
moschata rosea. Similar to the preceding, but with pronounced rose-colored blooms. 2 25	14 00	
MERTENSIA virginica. Blue Bells; Virginia Cowslip. Found naturally in moist soil in the eastern part of the United States. Flowers are fairly large, borne in clusters, and a beautiful shade of blue. 2 feet. May. 2 50	15 00	
MISCANTHUS. A tall perennial grass, bearing tall, fan-shaped panicles which are feathery and beautiful. Chiefly used for the center of beds and in large masses.		
sinensis (Eulalia japonica). Panicles are formed late in the season, on stems 4 to 9 feet tall. 2 00	13 00	
sinensis gracillimus. Similar to the preceding, but with much more graceful leaves. 2 50	15 00	
sinensis variegatus (Eulalia japonica variegata). Green leaves marked with white stripes. 2 00	13 00	
MONARDA didyma. Oswego Tea; Bee-Balm. One of the most brilliant red flowers, almost as intense in color as the cardinal flower. For mass planting, it has no superior. 2 feet. July to September. 2 00	13 00	
Cambridge Scarlet. Grows best in moist places and along the bank of streams; most effective where it has a background of greenery. 3 feet. July to September. 2 25	14 00	
MYOSOTIS scorpioides semperflorens (M. palustris). An improved variety of the old-fashioned true Forget-me-not. The plants require a rather damp and shaded place. The flowers are bright blue and borne all summer. 8 inches. 2 00	12 00	
ÆNOTHERA. Evening Primrose. This family of plants contains many that are of little value in the garden, but careful selection by expert gardeners has resulted in producing one or two that are of extreme value. The chief feature of the plant is the evening-blooming habit. The flowers open in early evening and remain open the greater part of the night.		
fruticosa Youngii. Extremely profuse bloomer, bright lemon-yellow flowers. Plant branching, about 2 feet high. 2 00	13 00	
glauca Fraseri. Flowers are yellow, quite large, and borne in clusters. 2 to 3 feet. Midsummer. 2 00	13 00	
rosea. Flowers are rose-colored or flesh-pink. Plants rarely more than 2 feet high. Midsummer. 2 50	15 00	
ONOPORDON Acanthium. Scotch Thistle. Greenish white foliage, rather spiny. Flowers are pale purple, borne single on long branches. Particularly effective when planted against dark-colored shrubbery. 2 00	13 00	
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. A valuable plant for covering the ground in shady places, but seems to grow well in the sun. The foliage is a bright glossy green, while the plant is rarely more than 6 inches high. Small spikes of flowers are borne during the months of May and June. 2 50	15 00	
PANSIES. Extra-fine plants, grown especially from selected named varieties, can be furnished in spring. 75	6 00	

	Doz.	100
PAPAVER orientale. Great Oriental Poppy. One of the most showy early summer-blooming perennials. The flowers vary in color from red to orange and from pale pink to salmon. In most varieties the petals are marked with a distinct black blotch. 3 feet. June and early July. \$2 50	\$15 00	
Cerise Beauty. Extra-large blooms; cerise-pink with crimson center and black blotch at base of petals. 2 50	15 00	
Mrs. Marsh. Scarlet, flecked with white. 2 50	15 00	
Mrs. Perry. Orange-apricot—distinct and unusual color. 2 50	15 00	
Queen Alexandra. Rose-salmon, extremely clear and brilliant. 2 50	15 00	
Silberblick. Salmon, with violet-blue blotches; white anthers and stamens. 2 50	15 00	
Oriental Hybrids. An assortment of the best varieties and colors. 2 50	15 00	
PARADISEA Liliastrum (Anthericum). St. Bruno's Lily. A plant of the very easiest culture which blooms freely when protected with a mulch of leaves in winter, or lifted and stored in a frostproof room. The flowers are pure white resembling the blooms of a lily. 2 00	13 00	
PARDANTHUS. See <i>Belamcanda</i> .		
PENNISETUM japonicum. A hardy ornamental grass with slender foliage and showy plumes, which sometimes reach 18 inches in length. A new introduction from Australia. 25 cts. each. 2 50	15 00	
PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi. Beard Tongue. An excellent variety of this American plant that is used chiefly in garden work. The flowers, which are scarlet or crimson and orange, are produced very freely in July and August. 3 to 5 feet. 2 25	14 00	
Digitalis. Grows from 4 to 5 feet high, and is largely used as a border plant. The flowers are white, although sometimes tinged with delicate pink. 2 25	14 00	
hirsutus (P. pubescens). Grows wild from Ontario to the Gulf, but is a desirable plant in the perennial garden. Flowers are drooping and vary from flesh-pink to light purple-violet. 2 00	13 00	



Peony Festiva maxima. See page 14



Peony, Duchesse de Nemours

Peonies

Few flowers have become more popular in recent years than the Peonies. Even the common old-fashioned sorts possess unusual beauty and make excellent flowers for cutting because of their large blooms and vivid colors. The varieties which have been introduced in the last thirty years are much superior to those previously known. Some of them will attain a diameter of 8 inches or more, while in beauty of form and exquisite coloring they easily surpass any other perennials. Peonies possess another advantage which is important: they require no special care or attention—**anyone can grow them successfully**. We have long appreciated their possibilities, and our present collection includes a large number of varieties which we have succeeded in gathering together only after years of effort.

Well-developed root clusters, if planted in August or September, will bloom the following season. We do not offer large undivided clumps as we find that they do not justify their cost. It must be remembered that Peonies seldom bloom satisfactorily the first season after planting; many of the finest double sorts will produce single flowers at this time. The second season after planting it is difficult to tell medium-sized plants from the large undivided clumps sometimes sold; for that reason ordinary size plants produce typical blooms just as soon as huge and expensive root clusters, yet cost much less.

	Each	Doz.
Albert Crousse. Very large, flat blooms of the bomb type. Rose-white, flecked with crimson. Fragrant. Late.....	\$0 75	\$7 50
Anemonæflora rubra. Medium-sized blooms of brilliant red, with dark crimson carpels. Semidouble. Midseason.....	60	6 00
Couronne d'Or. Pure white blooms with a circle of yellow stamens about the center tuft of petals, which are tipped with carmine. They are quite large and flat, with petals of uniform width throughout. This is one of the best white varieties and an excellent sort for cutting.....	75	7 50
Claire Dubois. Full rose type; very large, globular blooms of deep violet-rose marked with silvery white at the tips of the petals. Late.....	2 50	
Duchesse de Nemours. A beautiful, fragrant, cup-shaped flower, white and sulphur-white. Blooms very freely.....	60	6 00
Duke of Wellington. Quite large, sulphury white blooms, of medium fragrance. Makes a strong, vigorous growth and blooms freely.....	50	5 00

	Each	Doz.
Delachei. Large violet-crimson blooms perfectly cup-shaped. Unusually good sort. Late midseason.....	\$0 60	\$6 00
Dorchester. Pale hydrangea-pink blooms like huge roses; quite fragrant. Rather dwarf growth, but the plants bloom freely.....	75	7 50
Edulis superba. This variety is largely grown to supply the demand for Decoration Day flowers. The blooms are bright, deep pink, with lighter shadings. The plant makes a strong, upright growth, and produces blooms very freely. One of the best low-priced sorts.....	1 00	10 00
Felix Crousse. Extra-large blooms; quite fragrant. One of the most brilliant red varieties. Strong, vigorous plants.....	1 25	12 00
Festiva. Creamy white blooms, with crimson flecks in the center. Flowers are nearly as large as Festiva maxima, but the plant is of dwarf habit.....	50	5 00
Festiva maxima. This is probably the best of the low-priced varieties. It produces extremely large white flowers, flecked with crimson in the center. The plant makes a tall, strong growth, and produces its blooms early in the season. Some of the most recently introduced varieties, which sell for \$50 or more, are in no way superior to this sort.....	90	8 00
Francis Ortegat. Large, handsome flowers of deep crimson, shaded with amaranth; brilliant yellow anthers.....	75	7 50
Gloire de Charles Gombault. A pleasing combination of light rose and creamy white. The blooms are borne in midseason. Quite long, strong stems make it a good sort for cutting.....	1 50	15 00
Gubretæ. Single blooms, with large carmine petals, which contrast strongly with the bright yellow stamens.....	50	5 00
Grandiflora rosea. Blooms are rather flat, but quite large, with delicate fragrance. The color is an extremely light rose, almost white. Late.....	60	6 00
Livingstone. Pale lilac-rose, turning to silver at the tips of the petals. Very large, compact flowers.....	75	7 50
Lady Bramwell. Pale lilac-rose, the center petals creamy white at the tips, and sometimes flecked with crimson. Grows vigorously and blooms freely. Early midseason.....	60	6 00
La Tulipe. Large lilac-white blooms, with crimson stripings on the outer petals. Fragrant. Late midseason.....	75	8 00

Peonies, continued

	Each	Doz.
Magnifica. Light pink blooms, quite fragrant. Dwarf habit. Late.	\$0 60	\$6 00
Marie Stuart. A delicate lavender bloom, flecked with crimson, which slowly turns to pure white as the flower becomes older. Midseason.	75	7 50
Marie Lemoine. This is a very popular commercial variety. It produces large, compact flowers, with crimson centers, occasionally tipped with carmine; fragrant. Plants are of medium height and produce the blooms on extra strong stems. Very late.	75	7 50
Mme. Calot. Light pink, rose-type, with center slightly darker. Medium fragrance. Strong grower.	75	7 50
Mme. Coste. A good early sort; light pink guard petals and crimson center.	60	6 00
Mme. de Verneville. Very full, large blooms, pure white center, tinted with pink when first opening, later fading to pure white, although it is frequently flecked with carmine. Slightly fragrant. A variety which should be in every garden.	60	6 00
Mons. Jules Elie. An extra-fine early sort of medium fragrance. The blooms are pale lilac-rose, shading to rich amber at the base. The plants make a strong growth, and are generally of medium size. One of the most popular varieties.	2 00	
Officinalis. A single white sort of great beauty.	50	5 00
Officinalis mutabilis alba. The blooms are light pink on opening, gradually changing to white.	75	7 50
Officinalis rosea plena superba. Full double blooms; soft pink, or rose.	75	7 50
Old Double Crimson. A good sort for massing, where a great blanket of color is desired. Blooms quite early.	1 00	9 00
Perfection. Pale shell-pink blooms of very large size, quite double. Fairly fragrant. Strong grower. Late.	1 00	10 00
Petite Renee. Very large, semi-double type. The light magenta blooms are borne freely on plants of medium height. Midseason.	1 50	
Prolifera tricolor. Medium size flowers, with loosely set petals. The guards are flesh-white, with collar of sulphury-yellow; a pale rose crown encloses white petals and red carpels. Fragrant. Late.	75	7 50
Prince d'Arenberg. Medium-sized, full double, dark red flowers. Midseason.	60	6 00
Peace Offering. An attractive, semi-double variety, with light guard petals; light buff center.	1 50	
Queen Victoria. Large, globular bloom, with milk-white guards and cream-white center. Midseason.	50	5 00
Rosea elegans. A splendid pale lilac-rose bloom, with a delicate cream-white collar.	50	5 00
Rubra superba. Deep crimson blooms, large and compact. The best very late crimson variety.	1 25	
Tricolor grandiflora. A popular garden variety. Center is pink, shaded with salmon.	60	6 00
Warwick. Dark crimson; attractive for mass plantings.	75	7 50

Phlox

Without Perennial Phlox our gardens would be bare indeed, and no other plant can possibly take their place in a well-arranged garden of perennials. They will grow anywhere—in clay, in sand, in loam, in poor soil, or in soil that has been highly fertilized, and when once established they become a permanent fixture, growing more valuable as the seasons pass. The brilliancy of the flowers and profusion of bloom make the Phlox among the most useful plants available for the small garden border or for the mass of color demanded in landscape work.

Field-grown plants, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100, except where noted

- Albion.** Pure white, with a faint red eye.
Athis. Salmon; a splendid tall variety.
Baron van Dedem. Intense scarlet or red; individual flowers and trusses are very large. One of the best varieties.
Cheswick. Salmon, with bright crimson center.
Champs Elysees. Extra-large trusses of dark purple flowers.
Duqueslin. Deep rose; lilac shading on edge.
Eclaireur. Purple-carmine blooms with a white center.
Elizabeth Campbell. A splendid variety for mass planting. Flowers are light salmon-pink with dark red eye. The best variety introduced in years, both in color of bloom and habit of plant. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.
Frau Antoine Buchner. Pure white, or slightly suffused with pink.
Mrs. Jenkins. One of the earliest pure white varieties.
Miss Lingard. Early flowering; pure white blooms with a faint lilac eye. Splendid for mass planting, as it will bloom in June and again in September if the old flowers are cut. Not infested with red spider.
N. Smith. Dark crimson.

- Obergartner Wittig.** Light rose, center lighter, with carmine eye.
Pearl. Pure white; a late blooming sort.
Prof. Schliemann. Lilac-rose with carmine eye.
Rhineland. Salmon-pink; both flower and truss are immense in size, and the color is intensified by a brilliant carmine eye. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.
Rynstrom. Rose-pink; flowers and trusses extremely large; possibly the finest Phlox of this color.
Riverton Jewel. Rose, with brilliant carmine or red eye.
R. B. Struthers. Rose-carmine or salmon with crimson eye.
Siebold. Orange-scarlet with crimson center—a striking color combination.
W. C. Egan. Extra-fine variety; delicate lilac with solferino eye; 7 to 8 inches across.
Widar. Reddish purple with large white center.
Mixed Varieties. Contains many of the preceding named varieties, but of course they are sent out unlabeled. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$3 per 100.

Phlox subulata. Moss Pink. Grows especially low and splendid for covering banks. Flowers are borne in April and May.

	Doz.	100
atropurpurea. Deep rose-purple.	\$1 75	\$12 00
Bridesmaid. Flowers light purple, tinted with white.	1 75	12 00
Daisy Hill. Pink, with darker eye.	1 75	12 00
Model. By many gardeners this is considered the best pink variety.	2 25	14 00
rosea. Bright rose with lighter center.	1 75	12 00
divaricata. Wild Sweet William. An extra-early flower, blooming in April and early May.	1 75	10 00
divaricata Laphamii. Dwarf, rarely more than a foot high. Flowers lilac-blue, in heads much larger than the type. Extra fine for rockeries, borders, and naturalizing.	2 50	15 00
Stellaria. Pale blue flowers. Plant creeping. 5 to 6 inches. April and May.	1 75	12 00
Arendsii. A new strain of hardy Phlox, blooming the latter part of May. Plants are from 1 to 2 feet high.		
Arendsii Grete. Pure white; some flowers may be slightly tinted with lilac.	2 50	15 00



Miss Lingard Phlox

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued

	Doz.	100		Doz.	100
PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana. False Dragonhead. An American plant forming large clumps, which in July and August are covered with light pink flowers.....	\$2 00	\$13 00	PYRETHRUM roseum. Persian Daisy. An old-fashioned perennial which will grow readily where there is reasonably good, dry soil and full exposure to the sun. The plant should not be disturbed for several years, but it is of advantage to give a top dressing of fertilizer in autumn or early spring. If the blooms are removed as quickly as they fade, the plants will produce flowers during the entire summer and into autumn.		
virginiana alba. A white-flowering form of the False Dragonhead.....	1 75	12 00	Single Varieties. The single varieties are particularly valuable for massing in beds and in borders. The daisy-like flowers are borne on long stems, and in addition to their decorative value in the flower-garden, they are good for cutting. The flowers vary from deep red to shades of rose and even to a pure white.....	\$2 50	\$17 00
PINK. See Dianthus.			RANUNCULUS acris fl.-pl. Bachelor's Buttons. Found growing wild in the eastern part of the United States, but probably was introduced from Europe. The flowers are glossy golden yellow. 2 to 3 feet. May to September.....	2 00	13 00
PLANTAIN LILY. See Funkia.			RHEUM Collinianum. Foliage broad and deeply cut. Flowers deep red.....	40 cts. each	3 50
PLATYCODON grandiflorum (<i>Wahlenbergia grandiflora</i>). Balloon Flower. Bluish white or pale blue flowers, borne in June and July. 1 to 2 feet.....	2 00	13 00	emodi. Foliage green, flushed with tones of copper. Flowers dark purple.....	40 cts. each	3 50
grandiflorum album. A white-flowering form of the preceding.....	2 00	13 00	palmatum tanguticum. Leaves not so deeply cut as in the other sorts. All the varieties of Rheum are valuable for their striking foliage and are used to the best advantage against a heavy background.....	40 cts. each	4 00
grandiflorum Mariesii. Chinese Bellflower. A Chinese introduction and possibly the most desirable of the dwarf varieties. The flowers, which are exceptionally large, are white, shading to purple.....	2 00	13 00	RODGERSIA podophylla. Foliage is often 18 inches in diameter and borne on stems 3 feet or more in length. In early spring the foliage is a light green, but as the season advances it takes on bronzy tones. The blooms are borne in midsummer, on stems 4 to 5 feet high, and much resemble the flowers of astilbe; the feathery panicles are especially effective against the broad foliage.....	75 cts. each	10 00
PLUMBAGO Larpentæ. See Cerastostigma.			tabularis. A new introduction from Siberia, and one which is extremely rare in American gardens. The foliage is extremely large, sometimes reaching a diameter of 3 feet. The white flowers are borne in the spring, on stems 6 feet or more in height.	\$1 each	10 00
PLUME POPPY. See Bocconia.			RUDBECKIA, Herbstonne. Coneflower; Autumn Sun. Blooms in September and October, producing a multitude of large golden yellow flowers on long stems.....	2 00	13 00
POLEMONIUM cæruleum. Jacob's Ladder. Takes its common name from the manner in which the leaflets are arranged. The flowers are bell-shaped, blue or white, and about an inch across. 1 to 3 feet. May and June.....	2 00	13 00	laciniata, Golden Glow. A double-flowering form, and one of the most showy plants in American gardens. Flowers are double and bright yellow in color. Under normal conditions the plants will attain a height of 12 feet, and when well established will produce "bushels of flowers" from June to September.....	1 75	12 00
humile (<i>P. Richardsonii</i>). Sky-blue flowers with golden yellow anthers, are borne on rather long stems. 12 to 15 inches. June and July.....	2 00	13 00	purpurea (<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>). Giant Purple Coneflower. Flowers are reddish purple, with a cone-shaped center of delicate brown. 3 to 4 feet. July and August.....	2 25	14 00
reptans. In April and May many light blue flowers are produced in loose sprays.....	2 50	15 00	speciosa. Grows in moist soil along the Great Lakes Region. It is one of the very best native plants for border and general garden use. 1 to 3 feet. All summer.....	1 75	12 00
POLYGONUM Sieboldii (<i>P. cuspidatum</i>). Knot-weed. Splendid for massing and is perfectly hardy in the North. Flowers rather small and borne very profusely. 3 to 5 feet.....	1 75	12 00	If the four varieties of Rudbeckia here noted are planted in large clumps in the garden, it will be entirely practicable to secure blooms, as well as a display of color in June and until the plants are killed by frost.		
PRIMULA acaulis (<i>P. vulgaris</i>). Hardy English Primrose. An old-fashioned garden favorite and one of the earliest flowers to bloom in spring; bright canary-yellow.....	2 00	13 00	ROSMARINUS officinalis. Rosemary. A shrubby perennial from 2 to 4 feet high, with many small light blue flowers. Familiar in old-fashioned gardens.....	1 75	12 00
japonica. Primrose. A Japanese species, with beautiful colored flowers on stems 1½ to 2 feet. May and June.....	2 50	15 00	RUTA graveolens. Rue. Probably came from southern Europe. The plants are from 1 to 2 feet high, with sharply cut foliage which has a peculiar pleasing odor. Bright yellow flowers are borne in July.....	2 00	13 00
*veris. Cowslip. Flowers vary from light yellow to deep yellow or orange. 10 to 15 inches. May and June.....	1 75	12 00	SAGE (<i>Salvia officinalis</i>). A familiar herb used for flavoring. The flowers are quite small and vary from pure white to deep purple.....	1 75	12 00
*veris alba. Flowers pure white.....	1 75	12 00	SALVIA azurea. Rocky Mountain Salvia. Flowers blue, changing to clear white. 1 to 5 feet. September.....	2 25	14 00



Rudbeckia purpurea

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued

	Doz.	100
Salvia Greggii. Partakes of the nature of a shrub rather than a herbaceous perennial. Flowers are red and produced in such freedom that the plant looks like one immense bloom.	\$2 50	\$15 00
nemorosa (<i>S. virgata nemorosa</i>). Throws up a veritable forest of slender flower-spikes of violet or purplish violet color in June. A ruddy shade of color remains after the petals fall prolonging the interest of this handsome plant. 3 feet.	2 50	15 00
SAPONARIA ocymoides splendens. Soapwort. Handsome, small-leaved border and rockery plant; will thrive in soil too poor for best development of flowering plants. Flowers rosy pink. May and June. 8 to 12 inches.	2 25	13 00
officinalis fl.-pl. Bouncing Bet. A double-flowering form of the old-fashioned perennial. Flowers are light pink. 2 to 3 feet. July and August.	2 00	13 00
SAXIFRAGA ligulata Leichtlinii. Excellent for front of border or shrubbery, forming masses of handsome, broad, deep green foliage, which alone renders them useful, while the pretty red flowers in May make them doubly effective. 1 foot.	2 50	15 00
SCABIOSA caucasica. Mourning Bride. Soft lavender-blue flowers, excellent for cutting, are borne from June to September. 2 to 3 feet.	3 00	
caucasica alba. White-flowering form of preceding.	3 00	
japonica. An introduction from Japan, with lavender or blue flowers, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. 2 to 3 feet. June to September.	2 25	14 00

Sedum • Stonecrop

A showy group of hardy perennials which anyone can grow, and which we have divided into three classes:

The Robust or Border Stonecrops

Grow 1 to 3 feet high. Example: *S. spectabile*.
spectabile. Showy Stonecrop. Glaucous foliage; flat clusters, about 4 inches across, of rose or light purple flowers; 1 to 3 feet. September and October.

The Creeping Stonecrops

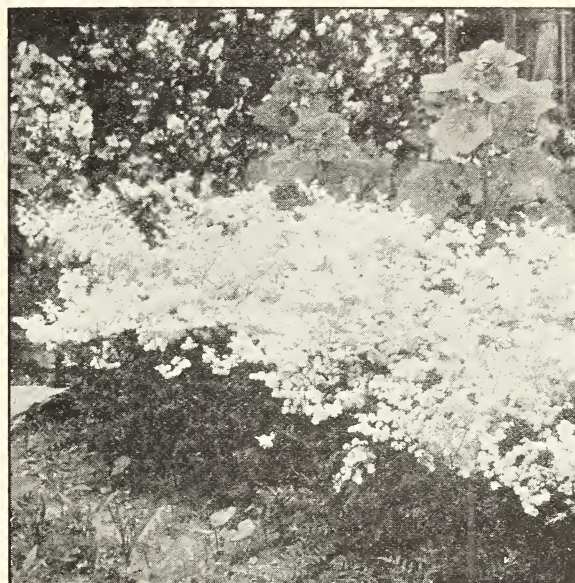
Are seldom over 6 inches high; excellent for edging perennial beds and carpeting the ground between shrubs. Examples: *S. spurium*; *S. Sieboldii*; *S. stoloniferum*.

spurium. Spreading Stonecrop. Bright crimson flowers. 2 25 13 00
Sieboldii. Siebold's Stonecrop. This Japanese variety, with its exquisite glaucous leaves, is considered the best foliage plant in the Sedum family. Flowers rosy pink. 2 50 15 00
stoloniferum. Runner-bearing Stonecrop. Pink flowers in June and July. 2 00 13 00

The Mossy Stonecrops

Grow about 1 to 4 inches high, bear diminutive flowers between May and July, and make an exquisite carpet of evergreen foliage which is particularly attractive in winter when some of them assume tones of bronze. Uses for which they are recommended: (1) To convert stretches of sand and rock into carpets of verdant green; (2) to carpet rose- and bulb-beds; (3) to soften the lines and to take away the new "look" in rock and formal gardens. Examples: *S. acre*; *S. reflexum*; *S. sexangulare*; *S. Stahlilii*.

acre. Golden Moss. Grows to 3 inches high; yellow flowers in July; leaves are only ¼ inch long. 2 25 13 00
reflexum. Stone Orpine. Small, bright yellow flowers making up a flat cluster 1 to 1½ inches across. July. 2 50 15 00
sexangulare. Six-rowed Stonecrop. Flowers golden yellow. The reddish cast of the new growth is charming. July. 2 50 15 00
Stahlilii. Yellow flowers in August. Its egg-shaped leaves, about ½ inch long, turn a beautiful crimson in the fall. The best Stonecrop for the South; this is the only variety requiring a protected situation in the North. 2 50 15 00



Spiraea Filipendula

	Doz.	100
SIDALCEA, Rosy Gem. India Mallow. Bright colored flowers are carried on erect stems, 2 to 3 feet high. June and July.	\$2 25	\$14 00
SILENE Schafta. Catchfly. A low-growing plant with rose-pink flowers in clusters. Useful for edging and the rock-garden. June to September.	2 50	15 00
SILPHIUM perfoliatum. Cup Plant. Requires full sunlight and a reasonable amount of moisture. The flowers are yellow, from 2 to 3 inches across, 4 to 6 feet. July and August.	2 00	13 00
*SPIRÆA aruncus (<i>Aruncus sylvestris</i>). Goat's Beard. A splendid hardy border plant which will grow and bloom freely in almost any location. The flowers are white, carried in long terminal spikes. 3 to 5 feet. June and July.	2 50	15 00
Filipendula (<i>Filipendula hexapetala</i>). Herbaceous Meadowsweet. Handsome dark green fern-like foliage; great showy heads of white flowers in June. The buds look like dark pink jewels. 2 to 2½ feet.	2 00	13 00
Filipendula fl.-pl. In general habit this variety is similar to the preceding, but the flowers are full double. The plant rarely exceeds 2 feet in height.	2 25	14 00
kamtschatica rosea (<i>F. kamtschatica</i>). One of the tallest in growth of the entire species, attaining a height of 5 to 7 feet. The flowers, which are clear rose, are produced in July and early August.	2 50	15 00
palmata (<i>F. purpurea</i>). Large plumes of bright crimson flowers are carried in June and July. 2 to 3 feet.	2 50	15 00
palmata elegans (<i>F. purpurea elegans</i>). A new variety with silvery pink flowers.	2 50	15 00
Ulmaria fl.-pl. (<i>F. Ulmaria fl.-pl.</i>). Meadowsweet. Double white flowers in large, thick clusters are produced in June and July. 3 feet.	2 25	14 00
STACHYS lanata. Woundwort. Foliage woolly, white, or very light green. The flowers are quite small, light purple, and carried in clusters of thirty or more. 1 to 2 feet.	2 25	14 00
STATICE latifolia (<i>Limonium latifolium</i>). Broad-leaved Sea Lavender. A native of Russia which succeeds best in deep soil and in a sunny position. Lavender-blue flowers. 2 feet. Midsummer.	2 50	15 00
STENANTHIUM robustum. Mountain Feather Fleece. The pure white panicles, often 2 to 3 feet long, give the appearance of a snowbank of drooping fleecy bloom. Valuable for moist, shady corners. Height of plant over all, 5 to 8 feet. July and August.	40 cts. each.	4 00

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued



Stokesia laevis (cyanea)

- STOKESIA laevis** (*S. cyanea*). Cornflower; Stokes' Aster. A native perennial which lends itself admirably to garden culture. Succeeds well in almost any sunny location. Massed in front of shrubbery or grouped in borders, it is of particular value. The loosely formed lavender-blue flowers are often 4 to 5 inches across, and are borne freely from July to late October. \$2 50 \$15 00
- laevis alba**. Flowers pure white. 2 50 15 00
- SWEET WILLIAM**. See *Dianthus barbatus*.
- TANACETUM vulgare**. Tansy. Familiar garden herb with a pronounced odor to the foliage. The flowers are yellow, borne in dense, flat-topped clusters. 2 to 3 feet. July to September. 1 50 10 00
- TEUCRIUM Chamædris**. Germander. A desirable border plant of European origin. The foliage is bright, shiny green, in fact, it is almost an evergreen. The flowers are rose, shaded to purple, and may have red and white spots. 1 to 2 feet. Midsummer. 2 50
- THALICTRUM minus adiantifolium**. Maidenhair Thalictrum. The foliage is very much like that of the maidenhair fern and the greenish yellow flowers are produced in June and July. 1 to 2 feet. 2 50 15 00
- aquilegifolium**. Meadow Rue. The flowers of this variety are white, with purple stamens, and produced in rather loose clusters. 1 to 3 feet. May and June. 3 00 18 00
- diptercarpum**. A new variety with lilac-mauve flowers, yellow stamens and anthers. 4 feet. August and September. 40 cts. each. 4 00
- glaucum**. Flowers yellow, borne on erect stems; bluish green foliage. 3 to 5 feet. June and July. 2 50 15 00
- THERMOPSIS caroliniana**. Not particular as to soil or position. Flowers bright yellow, followed by seed-pods about 2 inches long. 3 to 5 feet. June and July. 2 50 15 00
- TRADESCANTIA virginiana**. Spiderwort. Plant seldom more than 3 feet high. The violet-blue flowers, about 1 inch across, are produced freely from June to September. 1 75 12 00
- TRITOMA Pfitzeri** (*Kniphofia Uvaria grandis*). Red-hot Poker. Long spikes of orange-yellow flowers, which are striking in their brilliance when the plant is grown in masses. 2 to 3 feet. August to October. 2 50 18 00

- TROLLIUS**. Globe Flower. A family of plants which succeeds well in borders where they may be shaded during the middle of the day. They prefer a light soil and a goodly amount of moisture.
- asiaticus**. Flowers are rich orange color and well adapted for cutting. Foliage bronze-green. 2 feet. May. 40 cts. each. \$4 00
- europæus**. Lemon-colored flowers, formed very much like buttercups. 1 to 2 feet. May to August. 40 cts. each. 4 00
- japonicus fl.-pl.** Orange-yellow flowers, borne freely in early spring. 40 cts. each. 4 00
- Orange Globe**. A strong-growing variety with deep orange flowers, resembling a yellow ball. 2 feet. June to August. 40 cts. each. 4 00
- TUNICA Saxifraga**. A tufted or spreading plant which is admirably suited for use as an edging or for rock gardens. The light rose-colored flowers, similar to those of a forget-me-not, give a delightful soft effect. 6 to 10 inches. July and August. 2 25 \$14 00
- UNIOLA latifolia**. Spike Grass. A native ornamental grass with broad, flat leaves and tall, feathery spikes. 2 to 4 feet. 2 00 13 00
- VERBASCUM olympicum**. Greek Mullein. The showiest of the entire family of more than thirty varieties. The foliage is silvery white, with leaves often 3 feet long. The flowers are yellow, and are produced in quantity for about three weeks in midsummer. The chief value of the plant, however, is the foliage. Succeeds best in a dry situation. 3 to 5 feet. 2 50 15 00
- phoeniceum**. Distinct and probably the only purple-flowered sort in cultivation. Should be planted in shade and moist situations. 5 feet. 2 50 14 00
- VERBENA venosa**. Hardy Verbena. The plants will grow about 8 inches high, but can be used as a ground-cover by pegging down. The flowers are lilac or bluish purple, and are produced freely all summer. Should be planted in well-drained soil. 2 00 13 00
- VERONICA longifolia subsessilis**. Japanese Speedwell. The deep azure-blue flowers are valuable for cutting. Beautiful foliage. 2½ feet. July and September. 2 50 15 00
- rupestris**. A trailing variety used in rock-work and for carpeting in semi-shaded places. Flowers blue. 2 50 15 00
- spicata**. Spike-flowered Speedwell. Grows best in sunny locations. Flowers clear blue, with long purple stamens. 2 to 3 feet. June and July. 2 50 15 00
- spuria** (*V. amethystina*). A European variety with blue flowers in May and June. 2 feet. 2 00 13 00
- virginica**. Great Virginian Speedwell. A free-growing perennial which likes the bright sunshine. Flowers are white or pale blue. 2 to 6 feet. August to September. 2 50 15 00
- VINCA minor cærulea**. Periwinkle; Myrtle. An evergreen trailing plant. For carpeting under trees and where grass will not grow. Flowers blue. 2 50 15 00
- VIOLA cornuta**. Tufted Pansy. A desirable hardy plant, with flowers resembling the common pansy. In shaded locations the blooms may be had from early spring until late fall.
- cornuta alba**. Clear white. 1 75 12 00
- cornuta lutea grandiflora**. Large golden yellow. 1 75 12 00
- cornuta atropurpurea**. Deep violet-blue. 1 75 12 00
- Velvet Purple**. Very dark and glossy, resembling velvet. 1 75 12 00
- White Perfection**. The best pure white variety. Free-flowering and fragrant. 1 75 12 00
- VIOLET, Princess of Wales**. Color rich violet-blue; flowers single, very large, sweet-scented, and borne on stems 10 to 12 inches long. We believe the single varieties are far more satisfactory than the double sorts. If a cold-frame is used, blooms may be had in early spring and again in the fall. 2 00 12 00
- WAHLENBERGIA**. See *Platycodon grandiflorum*.
- WALLFLOWER**. See *Cheiranthus*.
- YUCCA filamentosa**. Adam's Needle; Spanish Bayonet; Mexican Soap Plant. An evergreen plant with long, spiny foliage. In June and July several tall spikes of pure white, bell-shaped flowers rise above the foliage. Most effective for dry banks or exposed situations. 2 50 15 00

Native and American-grown Lilies

Of all the hardy plants about the garden, none give greater returns of beauty and color for the slight amount of trouble involved. While Lilies prefer a partly shaded situation, where the soil is cool and moist, they are almost as successful if planted behind borders of irises, in the dry, hot soil those plants prefer. Their blooms are always large and symmetrical; their colors brilliant and illuminating. Inexperienced gardeners plant them because they are easy to grow; experts retain them because of their beauty. Our list contains practically all the favorite varieties.

	Doz.	100
canadense flavum. The beautiful native Lily, with graceful, charming yellow flowers.....	\$2 25	\$14 00
canadense rubrum. Similar in all respects to the preceding variety, save that the flowers are red.....	2 50	15 00
canadense Mixed. Flowers of various shades of yellow, orange, and red, spotted with black and brown. Excellent for mass plantings or shrubbery borders....	2 00	12 00
Davuricum. Makes a strong growth from 2 to 3 feet high and is exceedingly easy to grow. The blooms are in umbels of three to five upright, scarlet flowers, attractively dotted with black.....	2 00	12 00
elegans, Leonard Joerg. Rich apricot blooms, attractively spotted and dotted..... 30 cts. each..	3 00	20 00
elegans, Mixed Colors. An attractive variety of colors suitable for a group planting.....	2 25	14 00
Hansonii. Bright orange flowers spotted with brownish purple. Occasionally the bulbs remain dormant the first year after planting, but they will come up vigorously the following season..... 75 cts. each..	7 50	
Henryi. The flowers are dark reddish yellow, marked with small brown spots..... 75 cts. each..	7 50	
philadelphicum. The plant usually bears two to five upright flowers which are pale yellow, spotted maroon and tipped with bright scarlet.....	1 75	12 00
regale. A new hardy Lily with remarkably beautiful blooms. Color white, shaded pink; canary-yellow center. May be used for forcing..... \$1 each..	10 00	
tigrinum splendens. Well-known single Tiger Lily. Attractive reddish orange blooms spotted with black.	2 25	14 00
tigrinum splendens fl.-pl. Double Tiger Lily. Orange-red blooms, spotted with black.....	2 25	14 00

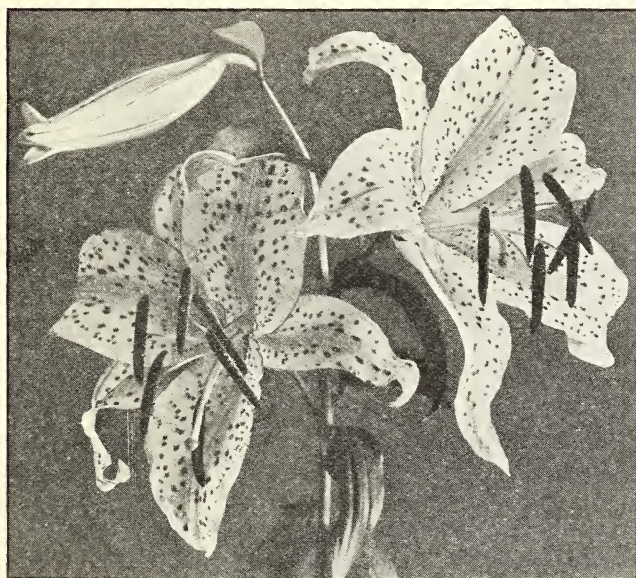
Special Offer of Superbum Lilies

We make an annual contract to have 25,000 bulbs of this grand Lily grown for us. This enables us to offer it at low prices, which make it available for naturalizing in quantity. It is unquestionably one of the most satisfactory Lilies that can be planted either in the garden or in meadows, on the edge of woods or in any rough or wild parts of the grounds, where it will take care of itself without any attention whatever after planting. It will also thrive in wet or swampy places. It is a grand Lily, often growing over 8 feet high, and produces twenty to thirty beautiful orange-red flowers in July, when flowers are apt to be rather scarce.

Prices of extra-selected bulbs, \$2 per doz., \$3.50 for 25, \$13 per 100, \$30 for 250



Lilium superbum



Lilium auratum

Japanese Lilies

	Each	Doz	100
auratum. Gold-banded Lily of Japan. Large and graceful flowers of delicate ivory-white, closely dotted with chocolate-crimson spots; the center striped golden yellow. 3 to 4 feet. July and August. 8 to 9 in.....	\$0 35	\$3 50	\$25 00
9 to 11 in.....	50	5 00	35 00
11 to 13 in.....	60	6 00	
Brownii. The trumpet-shaped flowers are pure white inside, while the center of the petals is a deep reddish brown. This is one of the finest Lilies grown.....	75	7 50	
formosum. Japanese Easter Lily. Excellent for forcing or planting outdoors. Large, white, trumpet-shaped blooms. 7 to 9 in....	50	5 00	
longiflorum. Pure white, trumpet-shaped flowers, similar to the Bermuda Easter Lily. Excellent for cutting. June and July. 6 to 8 in.....	25	2 50	16 00
7 to 9 in.....	35	3 50	23 00
speciosum album. Large, pure white blooms; extremely attractive. 7 to 9 in.....	35	3 50	
9 to 11 inches.....	50	5 00	
speciosum Melpomene. White blooms heavily spotted and overlaid with crimson. 7 to 9 in.....	35	3 50	
9 to 11 in.....	40	4 00	
speciosum rubrum, or roseum. Almost like <i>L. speciosum Melpomene</i> . 7 to 9 in....	35	3 50	
9 to 11 in.....	40	4 00	
11 to 13 in.....	60	6 00	

Special Prices for Gladioli

In the whole range of summer-blooming bulbs there is nothing so desirable or useful as Gladioli, and nothing so easy to grow. Failure is practically impossible. For several years the demand for Gladioli has more than doubled every year, and there is no reason why it should not continue to do so, as they are the most attractive and useful of summer-flowering bulbs, and as cut-flowers all through the summer and fall they hold a place that cannot be taken by any other. Wonderful improvements are being made in size, color, and beauty. They are very effective in lines or beds or when planted in small groups among shrubbery, peonies, roses, or in the hardy plant border. The bulbs in our assortment are strictly first-class, and range from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, and all are flowering size. Our list includes only the best, both in named varieties and in mixture.

CULTURE. There is nothing more easily grown than Gladioli. They thrive in any ordinary good garden soil. Plant about 6 inches apart and 3 inches deep, and if a succession of bloom is desired, plant at intervals of ten days from the first of April, or as soon as the frost is out of the ground, until the first of July. Late in the fall, before freezing weather sets in, dig the bulbs up, cut off the tops, and store until spring in any dry place that is free from frost. Your stock should increase annually.

Eight Superb Gladioli

War. Deep blood-red shaded crimson-black, very tall. A magnificent variety that is especially attractive when used with Peace, either in bouquets or beds. \$0 15 \$1 50 \$10 00

Europa. This magnificent European variety has been on the market for several years, but is still scarce. It is considered by many experts to be the best pure white yet introduced, having the finest spikes, the best individual flowers, and is of the purest snowy whiteness. \$0 25 \$2 50

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. All experts agree that this is one of the finest varieties yet introduced. The flowers are of the largest size, borne on strong, straight spikes. In color a lovely salmon-pink, with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat, a color combination rivaling many of the finest orchids in its richness; exquisite in every way. 15 1 50 \$11 00

Peace. Immense pure white flowers with a touch of carmine in the lower petals, borne on tall, graceful spikes. A beautiful and exceedingly refined variety. 12 1 25 8 00

Schwaben. A most meritorious imported variety of wonderful vigor, with strong, erect spikes and large, well-expanded flowers of a clear canary-yellow with a small blotch of deep garnet in the throat. One of the very best yellows. An exquisite variety. 15 1 50 10 00

Loveliness. A beautiful cream-colored variety of splendid form and substance. 20 2 00 13 00

Pink Perfection. Brilliant pink; splendid large and perfect flower. One of the best. 20 2 00 13 00

Prince of Wales. Most beautiful salmon-red shaded silvery white. Destined to be one of the most popular varieties. 20 2 00 14 00

Special Offer. One each of the above 8 splendid varieties for \$1.30; 3 each (24 bulbs) \$3.75

Twelve Popular Gladioli

All Gladiolus bulbs offered measure from 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter, and are strong, flowering bulbs.

America. Conceded to be one of the finest varieties for cutting or bedding ever sent out; a beautiful soft flesh-pink; orchid-like in its coloring and texture; growth and habit perfect. \$0 70 \$5 00

Baron Hulot. Rich, royal violet-blue. This, when cut, in combination with one of the yellow varieties, is truly exquisite. 2 00 12 00

Brenchleyensis. The best and most effective vermilion-scarlet for massing. 1 00 7 50

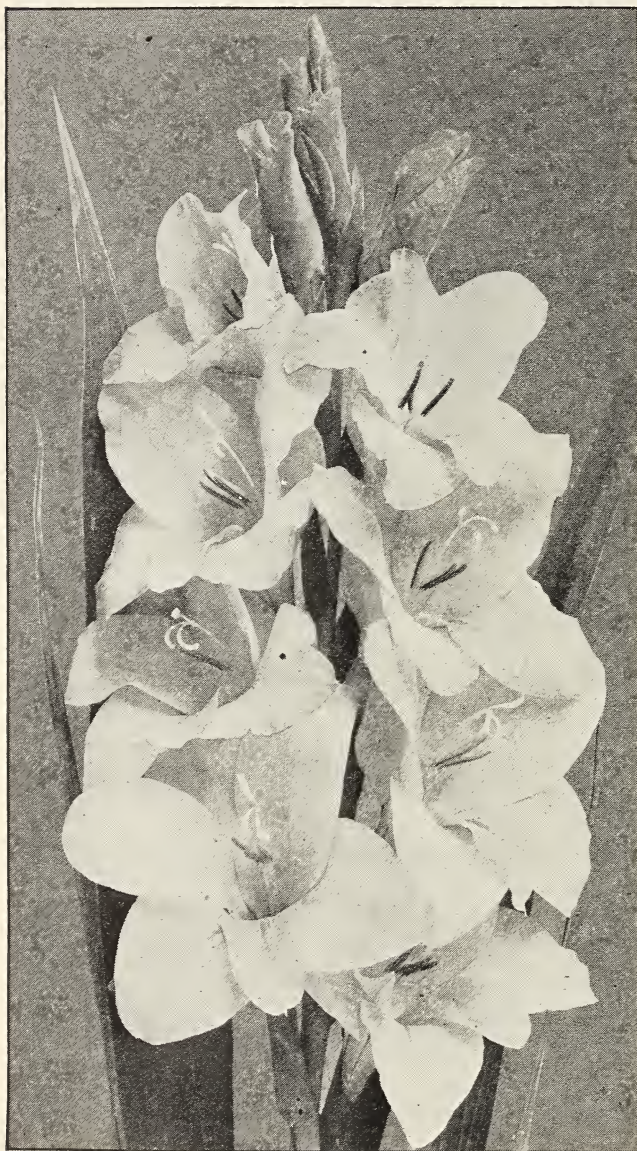
Chicago White. Pure white with lavender markings; very early. 85 6 00

Independence. Clean brick red; tall grower; many blooms open at one time. 70 5 00

Empress of India. Rich velvety dark red, with deeper shadings; one of the richest colored varieties. \$0 15 1 50 10 00

Glory of Holland. Tall, vigorous spike; almost pure white; a first-class variety. 1 50 10 00

Halley. Lovely, delicate flesh-color, with a creamy yellow blotch on the lower petals; flowers measure 6 inches across. 85 6 00



America Gladiolus

Gladioli, continued

	Each	Doz.	100
Mrs. Francis King. A striking shade of light scarlet or flame color; one of the most effective for bedding or cutting.....		\$0 70	\$5 00
Mrs. Watt. A clear wine-red of most pleasing color.....		1 10	8 00
Niagara. A charming American variety, with all the good qualities of America, but of a delicate cream-yellow, lightly marked and splashed with rosy carmine in the throat; very large, open flowers on tall, straight spikes; beautiful as a cut-flower....	\$0 12	1 20	9 00
Panama. An American introduction of sterling merit; is a favorite wherever high-grade varieties are grown. It is similar to and has all the good qualities of America, but in color is a rich rose-pink. Unquestionably one of the finest.....		12 1 20	9 00

The prices for Gladioli do not include transportation from Pittsburgh.

If wanted by parcel post, postage must be paid by purchaser

NOTE.—Six bulbs of any variety will be supplied at the dozen rate, 50 at the 100 rate

Collection of Named Gladioli

1 each of the above choice varieties, 12 in all.....	\$1 20
3 each of the above choice varieties, 36 in all.....	3 25
6 each of the above choice varieties, 72 in all.....	6 00
12 each of the above choice varieties, 144 in all.....	12 00

XXX Mixture

This is a specially fine mixture, made up of over 100 fine named varieties, and includes also a good percentage of Childsii Hybrids. Just the stock for those who want only the very best that can possibly be had. We have sold hundreds of thousands of this mixture and we have now improved the quality and reduced the price. 75 cts. per doz., \$5.50 per 100.

For Cut-Flowers. For summer cut-flowers there is nothing so desirable or useful or so easily produced. By planting every two weeks from early spring until July 1, the Gladioli may be had in bloom from the last of June until frost. The flowers are splendid for the house, the church, or the hospital. In cutting Gladioli for the house, it is best to cut the spikes as soon as the first one or two lower flowers are open. The remainder will open in the house. Remove the faded flowers, cut a little off the stem, and change the water every day; treated in this way, a spike will last a week or ten days.



Gladioli from our XXX Mixture

Primulinus Hybrid Gladioli

These hybrids are a cross between *Gladiolus primulinus* and *G. gandavensis*. While the flowers are smaller than the old-fashioned sorts, the colors are very much more delicate and beautiful, ranging from primrose to pale rose. The habit of the plant is less stiff and more graceful than the old-fashioned sorts.

	Doz.	100
Ada. White, with red center; very early.....	\$2 00	\$14 00
Buff Beauty. Burnt orange, shading to yellow. Very early. 4 ft.....	3 00	21 00
Delicate. Soft pink center, edged darker pink; outside petals almost white. Medium early.....	3 00	21 00

	Doz.	100
Fire Queen. Orange-vermilion flowers. Medium early.....	\$2 00	\$14 00
Kerensky. Fawn-colored flowers with creamy white center. Medium early.....	3 00	21 00
Queen Victoria. Glittering bright pink outer petals, throat silvery rose. One of the best. Early.....	2 00	14 00



Lily-of-the-Valley

Miscellaneous Summer Bulbs

Lily-of-the-Valley

These are strong, healthy, American-grown pips, and under normal conditions should produce blooms the first season if planted in early spring or in autumn. "Valleys" are the daintiest early spring-blooming plants, the snowy white bell-shaped flowers forming the center of attraction in the spring garden, particularly when they are grown in large clumps. In addition to their garden beauty, they make excellent flowers for cutting and interior decoration.. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

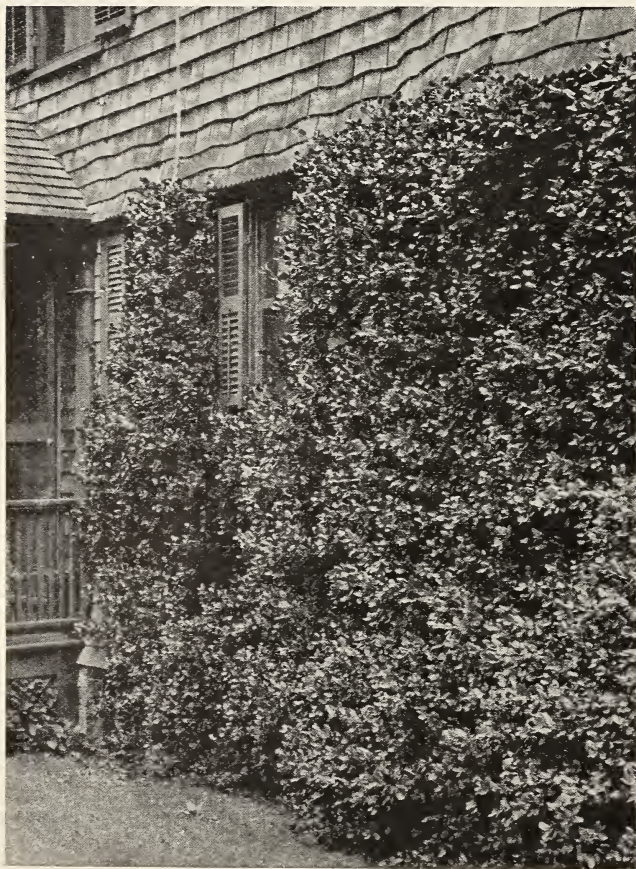
Galtonia candicans

Hyacinthus candicans

The Giant Summer Hyacinth. This unusual plant is practically hardy in all locations. The flowers, which somewhat resemble spring hyacinths, are pure white, borne freely in July or later, and on flower stems 3 to 5 feet tall. An extremely effective plant when grown in clumps of a dozen or more. \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Hardy Climbing Plants

	Each	Doz.
ACTINIDIA arguta. A Japanese climbing plant with attractive dark green foliage and a multitude of white flowers having purple centers. Edible fruits follow the flowers.....	\$0 50	\$5 00
AKEBIA quinata. Quite ornamental and graceful, with pretty dark leaves and numerous bunches of violet-brown flowers. Pleasing cinnamon fragrance. Prefers a sunny situation.....	50	5 00
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. Clings firmly to walls or any support and makes a dense covering because of its large, handsome, green foliage. In the fall the leaves change to brilliant scarlet. One of the most decorative native climbers.....	35	3 50
Veitchii. Boston Ivy. Grows very rapidly after it is once established, and clings closely to any surface. The large, dark green leaves turn to rich crimson in the fall. Standard Plants.....	35	3 50
Extra-strong Plants.....	50	5 00
ARISTOLOCHIA Siph. Dutchman's Pipe. Produces numerous bunches of brownish colored flowers which bear a slight resemblance to small pipes. The leaves are large and round, hanging so that they overlap each other and thus make a dense screen.....	1 00	
BERCHEMIA racemosa. Hardy climbing vine with pretty leaves and greenish flowers followed by purple-red berries which gradually turn to black....	50	5 00
BIGNONIA radicans. Scarlet Trumpet Vine. The rich, deep green shade of the foliage and the handsome crimson of the flowers make this one of the most ornamental climbing vines. It grows very rapidly.....	50	5 00



Euonymus radicans vegetus



Clematis paniculata

	Each	Doz.
CELASTRUS paniculatus. Japanese Bittersweet. Valuable because it grows in almost any soil and will succeed as well in shaded places as in sunny positions. The bright red fruits in orange pods usually remain throughout the winter. This variety is not altogether hardy and should be planted in sheltered positions north of Pennsylvania.....	\$0 35	\$3 50
scandens. American Bittersweet. Branches of this vine are often sold for Christmas decorations, because of the bright orange-colored pods and their attractive scarlet seeds. The vine makes a rapid growth.....	35	3 50
CLEMATIS coccinea. Scarlet Clematis. A handsome, hardy sort, with attractive foliage; from June until late in the fall it is covered with bright coral flowers.....	60	6 00
Henryi. Large creamy white flowers of remarkable beauty.....	90	8 00
Jackmanii. Great velvety purple flowers are borne in profusion. This is the large-flowered sort commonly planted.....	90	8 00
paniculata. Probably the most beautiful of all the hardy vines. Makes a strong, luxuriant growth, has delicate foliage, and blooms profusely. In August or September the white flowers literally conceal the vine; when the petals have fallen they are followed by seed clusters and a profusion of feathery "styles" like drifted snow. Usually the vine is given a support, but this is not required for it is just as handsome when planted in rock-work or so arranged that its growth is made over sloping banks. Pot Plants.....	35	3 50
Extra Strong Plants.....	75	7 50
virginiana. Climbs from 12 to 15 feet, and bears an abundance of white flowers.....	35	3 50
EUONYMUS radicans. A hardy, dense-growing, climbing vine, which makes a rapid growth. Desirable for covering walls, as it clings closely to the surface. The leaves are dull green.	\$16 per 100..	30 3 00

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS, continued



Polygonum Aubertii

- | | Each | Doz. |
|---|--------|--------|
| Euonymus radicans reticulata. The leaves are small, variegated green and white; the vine is quite handsome and compact, with numerous clinging tendrils. Grows equally well in sunny or shady situations. \$16 per 100.. | \$0 30 | \$3 00 |
| radicans vegetus. Evergreen Bittersweet. This is certainly the most desirable evergreen vine in the world. The European or English Ivy has been widely advertised by English tradition, but in this country ivy is much inferior to the Evergreen Bittersweet. This vine is very easy to grow and ordinarily reaches a height of 30 feet when used as a climber. In cold sections, where Ivy can only be used as a ground-cover, it will grow as high as 20 feet. In winter it produces an abundant crop of bright red fruits which somewhat resemble those of the common Wild Bittersweet. These bright berries together with the green foliage, remove to a remarkable degree the bleak, bare look which so many houses assume at this season. Contrast this to the effect of ivy, which has no value whatever during the winter months. | | |
| This vine is perfectly hardy, but when planted in the fall should be protected with a mulch of 3 inches of stable manure, although care should be taken not to cover the evergreen foliage. It grows quite slowly at first, but after it is well established, the rate of growth is decidedly rapid. It clings well to stone and brick. When its advantages are more thoroughly known, we believe it will become the most popular vine in this country. It is infinitely better adapted to our climate than deciduous vines which are decorative only during the summer months. Pot-plants. \$35 per 100.. | 50 | 5 00 |
| HEDERA helix. English Ivy. The well-known variety with small leaves which has proved perfectly hardy. Largely used for covering walls, loose rocks, fences, or trellises. | 50 | 5 00 |
| LONICERA Halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. A strong-growing variety, which is in almost continuous bloom. The fragrant flowers open white and gradually change to buff. \$20 per 100.. | 35 | 3 50 |
| japonica aureo-reticulata (<i>L. brachypoda reticulata</i>). Golden Honeysuckle. Great quantities of white flowers are borne in pairs. The foliage remains green until late in the autumn, and in protected locations may be evergreen all winter. \$20 per 100.. | 35 | 3 50 |
| japonica. Bears a multitude of fragrant yellow flowers, but is particularly desirable because of its dark purplish green foliage, which is practically evergreen. \$20 per 100.. | 35 | 3 50 |
| LYCIUM chinense. Matrimony Vine. Excellent for trellises or banks. The small purple flowers in summer are followed by scarlet berries which cling long through the winter. Makes a vigorous growth; if desired, it may be trained as a shrub. | 35 | 3 50 |

- | | Each | Doz. |
|---|------|--------|
| POLYGONUM Aubertii. Perfectly hardy plant which covers itself with a quantity of snowy white flowers, borne in long racemes. Remarkable effects can be obtained when this vine is allowed to twine about an old tree. This variety is an improvement on <i>P. baldschuanicum</i> , as its flowers are larger and it is free from the disease which causes so much injury to the other sort. \$0 75 | | \$7 50 |
| PUERARIA Thunbergiana (<i>Dolichos japonicus</i>). Kudzu Vine. Bears purple pea-shaped flowers late in the season. Makes a remarkably vigorous growth of slender, hairy, twining stems. Probably the fastest growing vine, as it will frequently attain a height of 40 to 60 feet in a single season. Likes a well-drained soil, and prefers a sunny situation. In the North it dies down to the ground in winter, but is evergreen in the South. | 50 | 5 00 |
| SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides. Climbing Hydrangea. Climbs by means of aerial rootlets, like the ivy. Excellent for covering tree trunks, walls, or terraces. The round bright green leaves are quite attractive, and the flowers are similar to those of the hydrangea. Makes a splendid appearance in the summer. Grows rather slowly. Strong pot-plants. | 1 50 | 15 00 |
| VITIS æstivalis. American Wild Grape. A tall-climbing vine which makes a strong growth. The leaves are large and distinguished by a reddish brown fuzz on the under side. The berries are small, black, and exceedingly tough skinned. | 50 | 5 00 |
| vulpina (<i>V. odoratissima</i>). River Bank, or Frost Grape. Vigorous, tall climbing plant, with sweet-scented flowers. The berries are usually less than half an inch in diameter; quite sour. | 50 | 5 00 |
| WISTERIA sinensis. Chinese Wistaria. A hardy, tall-growing climber with pale green, compound foliage, and purplish pea-green flowers in clusters a foot long. Usually blooms in May. | 1 00 | 10 00 |
| sinensis alba. Has white flowers instead of purple ones; in other respects it is similar to the type. | 1 00 | 10 00 |



Schizophragma hydrangeoides



Roses for Spring Planting

There are probably 2,000 varieties of Roses in the United States. Each year sees a number of new introductions added to the large list, so naturally it is a great task to select representative blooms from such a great assortment.

We have not tried to include in our list every beautiful Rose grown in this country, as many of the varieties differ so slightly that only an expert can distinguish between them. The varieties here given are quite distinct, and have established reputations as the best of their kind. You will find here also some new sorts which are very attractive. Because of our careful selection you can order any variety and be confident that it will be worthy of your garden.

Prices, except where noted, for strong 2-year field-grown plants, potted up last fall, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Teas and Hybrid Teas

Betty. Noted for its long blooming period, which lasts from June until frost. Color is a rosy copper, flushed with golden yellow. Blooms are unusually large, and are quite full in form. Remarkably fragrant.

Columbia. One of the largest Roses among the recent introductions, flowers occasionally measuring 6 inches across. The color is a splendid pink, which becomes more intense as the blooms grow older. The flowers are borne on long stems that are usually thornless 10 inches below the flower.

Dean Hole. Large, pointed, silver-carmine blooms, shaded with crimson, delicately fragrant. The bush produces great quantities of blooms.

Gruss an Teplitz. The crimson-scarlet blooms are produced in great profusion from early June until the time of killing frosts. An excellent variety for mass plantings and for Rose hedges.

Hadley. Deep velvety crimson, which retains its color. Both buds and flowers are beautifully formed.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Practically a double-colored bloom, because of the bright cherry-red on the outside of the petals and the shiny, silvery white on the inside. Unusually large and well-formed.

Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. An old sort which possesses so many perfections that it is still one of the most popular varieties. The creamy white blooms are quite large and full, and are produced in great numbers until late autumn.

Killarney. The long, pointed buds are an exquisite pink, and are borne in great numbers. This is a favorite for cut-flowers and is still one of the most popular varieties, although it has been known for more than twenty years. Delicious perfume.

Los Angeles. One of the prettiest of the recent introductions. Its color is a splendid flame-pink, toned with coral, and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals. Exceptionally fragrant.

The plant makes a vigorous growth and the beauty of the blooms is maintained from the bud until the last petals fall. \$1.75 each.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Broad petals of bright satiny rose, slightly darker at the center and carmine-pink at the edges. Bushes are quite vigorous and produce great numbers of blooms.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. Buds coral-red, opening to medium-sized blooms of coral-red, shaded with yellow and bright rose-scarlet, which still later change to shrimp-red. Winner of the Gold Cup offered by the London *Daily Mail* for the best new Rose at the International Exhibition in London.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Long, shapely buds of Indian-yellow, occasionally flushed with salmon-rose. Flowers freely all through the season.

Mrs. Charles Russell. Large, globular, shapely blooms of rosy carmine, with scarlet center. The bush makes a strong growth and produces a multitude of specimen blooms.

Ophelia. Light salmon-pink blooms which shade to yellow at the bases of the petals. Considered the best Rose of its color, as the blooms are large in size and very attractively formed. Blooms freely throughout the season and far into the autumn.

Radiance. The strong plants produce hosts of handsome flowers, which range in color from light silvery flesh to salmon-pink, suffused with pink and yellowish coppery red.

Sunburst. Large golden yellow flowers, with orange-yellow centers, borne on strong, upright stems; excellent for cutting.

Willowmere. The buds are a combination of carmine-coral and red, but open to a rich shrimp-pink, shaded with yellow in the center and toning to carmine-pink at the edges of the petals.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Baroness Rothschild. Large, pale rose blooms of superb shape, each set in a cup of lovely foliage. Delightfully fragrant.

Captain Christy. The plump buds have backward curling petals, which show perfectly the contrast of light and dark pink. When open the blooms are darker toward the center. The plant is rather dwarf but is exceedingly vigorous and produces a great number of blooms annually.

Captain Hayward. Bright crimson-carmine blooms of perfect form; exceedingly fragrant.

Clio. The large globular flowers are borne on long stems, making this a valuable variety for cutting. The color is satiny flesh, with pink center.

Frau Karl Druschki. One of the most popular white Roses. The blooms are quite large, sometimes exceeding 5 inches in diameter. The growth of the plant is unusually strong; it bears great quantities of blooms in June and occasionally will bloom in the autumn.

General Jacqueminot. An old variety with large, full blossoms, brilliant scarlet-crimson, with deeper veinings near the petal bases. Often called the "Jack Rose" and considered one of the best of its color and class. No rose-collection is complete without it.

George Arends. The plant makes a strong growth, and bears an abundance of well-formed pink flowers.

Magna Charta. Noted for its fragrance and abundance of blooms. The color of the flowers is a rosy pinkish carmine.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Light, satiny pink blooms of splendid form. A variety which is not found in many collections.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink blooms, extremely large and exceedingly fragrant. Most attractive when in bud, as the petals are quite long. The plant makes a strong growth.

Ulrich Brunner. The light red flowers are borne in profusion, on long stems. The color of this flower is quite distinct from other red varieties in this list.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black. Many experts consider this to be the best dark Rose in existence.

Climbing Roses

American Pillar. Produces a great abundance of rosy pink flowers.

In blooming season the leaves are almost concealed. The foliage is leathery and practically insect proof. This may be grown as a climber or may be pruned down to bush form. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.



Los Angeles Rose. See page 24



Dorothy Perkins Roses

Climbing American Beauty. A cross between American Beauty and an unnamed seedling. Color and fragrance are similar to the popular parent flower. Plant makes a strong growth and is extremely hardy. Most of the blooms are produced in May and June, but there is a light crop of flowers throughout the growing season. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Crimson Rambler. Unsurpassed in this class because of its beautiful deep crimson blooms and its absolute hardiness. A good sort for hedges and trellises. 75 cts. each \$7.50 per doz.

Dorothy Perkins. One of the most attractive Climbing Roses. Its beautiful shell-pink blooms literally cover the plant, being borne in huge clusters which frequently contain 30 to 40 individual flowers. Absolutely hardy. 60 cts., each \$6 per doz., \$40 per 100.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Notable for its buds, which are a delightful flesh-color. The full blown flowers will average 4 inches in diameter, and are borne on long, sturdy stems, which make it a good variety for cutting. The plant is remarkably hardy. 90 cts. each, \$9 per doz.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins). The flowers are a clear bright crimson in color; the foliage is always green and grows with never a trace of mildew, which frequently disfigures Crimson Rambler. 60 cts. each \$6 per doz.

Gardenia. Large golden yellow flowers which change, as they age, to creamy white. Bears a great number of blooms and is extremely hardy. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Hiawatha. Deep crimson blooms, shading to snowy white at the base of the petals. The light, glossy green foliage forms a pretty background for the flowers. Single. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Lady Gay. Makes a very rapid growth and produces great quantities of blooms. When first open, the flowers are cherry-pink, but they gradually tone to soft white in a few days. Extremely hardy. 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.



Gruss an Teplitz Roses. See page 24

Climbing Roses, continued

Silver Moon. Long, well-shaped buds, quite creamy yellow and slightly Tea-scented when they first appear. When the blooms open they are truly immense, often attaining a diameter of 5 inches. They are semi-double in form, with pure waxy white petals to which the center of bright yellow stamens forms a brilliant contrast. The foliage seems to be immune from disease. 90 cts. each, \$9 per doz.

Tausendschon. Beside being almost free from thorns, this variety is remarkable for the different colors which appear in the blooms. The opening flowers are pink but change to rosy carmine as they expand. Occasionally almost white flowers will be found upon the bush. 90 cts. each, \$9 per doz.

White Dorothy Perkins. Similar to well-known Dorothy Perkins, except in color. Just as free-flowering and productive. 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Miscellaneous Varieties

Persian Yellow. An Austrian Briar Rose, which is very popular because of its splendid golden yellow color. Although the flowers are only medium in size they are extremely full. 90 cts. each, \$9 per doz.

Harrison's Yellow. Bright golden yellow, semi-double flowers completely cover the sturdy plant in spring. A splendid variety. 90 cts. each, \$9 per doz.

ROSA rugosa. Forms an upright shrub, with spreading branches densely covered with spines and prickles. The leaves are wrinkled, dark lustrous green above, lighter beneath. The blooms are purple or white, and ordinarily 3 inches or more across. They are followed by bright red fruits which cling to the bush a long time. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

rugosa alba. Originally imported from Japan. Pure white flowers with five petals, highly scented, followed later by pretty berries. 90 cts. each, \$9 per doz.

Blanc Double de Coubert. One of the best Rugosa types. The blooms are often 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Semi-double; pure white in color; attractively fragrant. 90 cts. each, \$9 per doz.

Conrad Meyer. When fully opened the blooms are clear silvery rose; they possess a fragrance which is deliciously penetrating. 90 cts. each, \$9 per doz.

ROSA carolina. The well-known American Wild Rose which produces quantities of pink blooms in July. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

lucida. A dwarf form of *R. carolina*. The attractive bright pink flowers are followed by brilliantly colored berries. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

multiflora. A beautiful white Japanese Rose which is frequently used as a climber. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

rubiginosa. The single bright pink flowers are borne in small clusters. The foliage is blue-green, tinged with purplish red. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

setigera. Prairie Rose. Valuable climbing sort, which attains a height of 6 feet. The single, deep rose flowers are borne in great abundance. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

spinosissima. Scotch Rose. Flowers are borne singly but are closely arranged along the stems. Ordinarily white, they are occasionally a light pink or yellow. The blooms are followed by black fruit. This Rose is considered the best hardy substitute for the matchless Cherokee Rose of the South. Pot-plants \$1.50 each.

Wichuraiana. Plant is literally covered in blooming season with beautiful single, white flowers, which are followed by an abundant crop of bright red berries. Plant is quite free from attacks of insects and diseases. 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Wichuraiana rubra. A red form of *R. Wichuraiana* which is very beautiful. Not at all particular about soil or sunshine; grows practically anywhere. 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

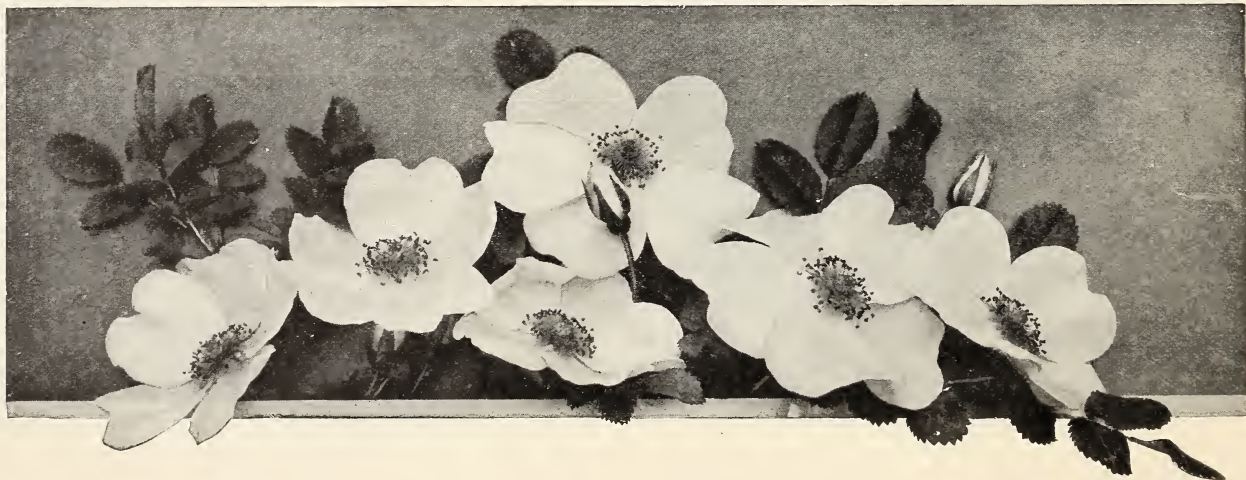
Moss Roses

These Roses are hardy and vigorous, thriving in almost any soil. Prune only the very old canes, as flowers are produced only on canes which are more than two years old.

Blanche Moreau. Large, pure white flowers are borne in clusters. Both flowers and buds are heavily mossed. 90 cts. each, \$9 per doz.

Crested Moss. Deep pink flowers of delightful fragrance. 90 cts. each, \$9 per doz.

Salet. Rose-pink, with very double blooms. 90 cts. each, \$9 per doz.



Flowering Shrubs and Low-Growing Trees

All shrubs 2 to 3 feet grade except where noted

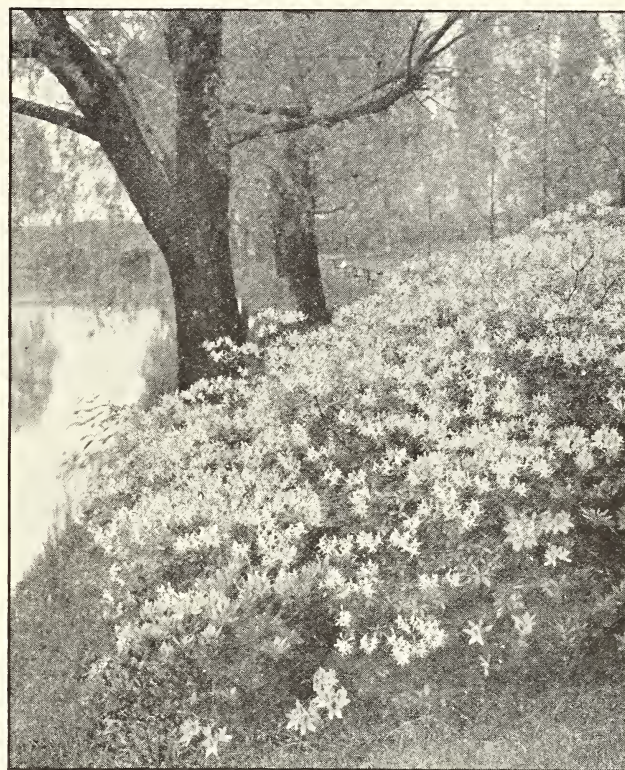
Wouldn't you like a garden with flowers from spring to fall? Or almost from "frost to frost"? Well, you can have a garden like that if you make it with flowering shrubs—but, of course, varieties that bloom in sequence must be selected. First, the golden yellow Forsythias, as brilliant as spring sunshine; Red-Buds and Dogwoods, Spireas and Weigelas, Lilacs and Mock Oranges, Snowballs and Roses of Sharon. Then there are climbers, like the Honeysuckles, Wistarias, Clematis, which help to round out the "frost to frost" shrub collection.

But in addition to the wonderful blooms, flowering shrubs invariably form a background for every landscape plan. They are usually planted in masses, as most kinds are far more effective this way. Some particular varieties, however, are well adapted to specimen plantings, and those have been so noted in the descriptions.

There is practically no difficulty in arranging a planting of flowering shrubs. The only care need be that the dwarf types are not entirely shaded by those which make a taller growth. For your convenience we have indicated in each description the height, spread, and blooming period. For example, H 3-4, S 3-4, June, may be interpreted "height 3 to 4 feet, spread 3 to 4 feet, flowers in June." It is understood that the sizes given are only approximate, and will vary considerably according to soils and climate.

Shrubs marked * can be grown in partial shade, but they will also thrive in full exposure to the sun.

	Each	Doz.
* ÆSCULUS parviflora (<i>Pavia macrostachya</i>). Dwarf Horse-Chestnut. A rare and beautiful shrub, blooming the middle of July when there are but few other shrubs in flower. Creamy white flowers, frequently suffused with pink, are produced in erect spikes 10 to 16 inches high. H. 5-8, S 5-8. 3 ft. \$3 00		
ALMOND, Flowering. See <i>Amygdalus</i> .		
ALTHÆA, Buist's Variegated. Rose of Sharon. An excellent plant for hedging purposes, as it makes a strong growth in almost any soil. Its branches stand almost upright. Flowers in various shades of purple, white, and red. H 8-10, S 4-6, August and September.....	1 00	\$10 00
Jeanne d'Arc. New double variety with pure white flowers. It is far superior to the so-called double white varieties now on the market, as it is entirely without the purple blemish in the center.....	60	6 00
anemoneflora. Double pink.....	60	6 00
Boule d' Feu. Double; deep violet-pink blooms....	60	6 00
cœlestis. Single blooms of clear blue.....	60	6 00
Duchesse d' Brabant. Large, double, reddish lilac flowers. Produces many blooms.....	60	6 00
grandiflora superba. Double; white, flushed with pink and carmine.....	60	6 00
Rubis. Large, single blooms; bright rose color.....	60	6 00
Snowdrift. Well-formed flowers of pure white.....	60	6 00
Totus alba. Extra fine, single flowers; pure white...	75	7 50
AMELANCHIER botryapium. Dwarf Juneberry. Fine, early-blooming shrub, with showy white flowers, followed later in the season, by small purple fruits. When the leaves first come out they are covered with white hairs. H 8-10, S 6-8, May....	60	6 00
canadensis. Common Shad-Bush. A large shrub, or small tree, with spreading branches, and oval shining leaves. Pure white flowers are followed by blue berries. Excellent as a border plant. H 12-15, S 12, April, May.....	60	6 00
AMORPHA fruticosa. False Indigo. Compound, leathery foliage and violet-purple flowers. Prefers a sunny situation in well-drained soil. H 6-8, S 8, June.....	75	7 50
AMYGDALUS chinensis roseo-plena (<i>Prunus japonica</i>). Dwarf Double-flowering Pink Almond. The double flowers are borne in great profusion in early spring. A native of China and Japan. H 3-5, S 4, May.....	1 25	12 50
albo-plena. Similar to the preceding variety, save that the flowers are white.....	1 25	12 50
ARALIA japonica. Angelica Tree. Bears showy spikes of white blooms in late autumn. Has large pinnate leaves and prickly stems. H 8-12, S 5. 3 to 4 ft....	75	6 50
pentaphylla. Five-leaved Angelica. The effect of the luxuriant bright glossy green foliage upon the arching branches is splendid. Greenish flowers are borne in long-stalked clusters. Native of Japan. H 5-7, S 5-6. 3 to 4 ft.....	60	6 00
* ARONIA arbutifolia. Chokeberry. A native shrub of great beauty and easy culture. Covered with white flowers in early spring, followed by bright red berries which last all winter. Especially recommended for planting near trees where other shrubs will not thrive. H 4-5, S 5.....	50	5 00

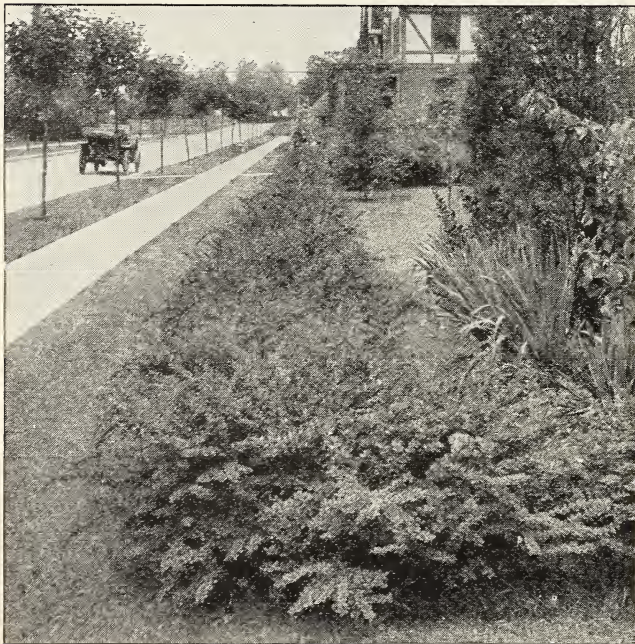


Azalea

	Each	Doz.
* AZALEAS. These splendid shrubs have most showy blooms, and should certainly have a prominent place in every garden. For brilliant color and profusion of bloom, the Azaleas are absolutely unrivalled; in blooming-time the bushes are literally covered with flowers. On large estates, in particular, Azaleas should be planted in great quantities, for few shrubs offer such delightful possibilities. They are unsurpassed for naturalizing, and they make valuable specimens. Hardy Azaleas are our specialty, and we have the largest collection and the best stock in America.		
arborescens. Smooth Azalea. The foliage of this variety is considered the best of all the Azaleas, the leaves retaining their luster all summer and bronzing beautifully in the fall. Flowers white, with red stamens; very fragrant. Middle of June. In cultivation, a spreading shrub 3 to 6 feet wide. H 6-10. 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$2 50	\$23 00
calendulacea. Flame Azalea. This gorgeous native of the Appalachians is perfectly hardy in New England. Dominant color is orange, but occasionally one finds lemon, gold, orange-red, and even crimson. Early June. H 4-6. 2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 50	23 00

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND LOW-GROWING TREES, continued

	Each	Doz.
Azalea canescens. Fragrant Mountain Azalea. This variety and <i>A. nudiflora</i> are next to <i>A. Vaseyi</i> in earliness of bloom. The bright rosy pink flowers are borne in greatest profusion. H 4-6. 2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 00	
pontica. Ghent Azaleas. These are hybrids which originally came from the best Azalea nurseries in Europe and have been grown in this country since they were imported. At least a few clumps should be included in every landscape scheme. The sweet-scented flowers are produced in abundance and range in color from white to deep crimson through various shades of pink and yellow. The plants require a light soil and should be kept well watered during the dry season. H 4. 1½ to 2 ft. ...	3 00	\$30 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 50	45 00
mollis. Plants are of dwarf, bush-like habit, with light green leaves. The flowers are extremely large, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, in various shades of yellow and red, and appear in bunches on the ends of the shoots. No other class of Azaleas can surpass these splendid plants, either as specimens or in mass plantings. They are particularly effective when grouped in front of rhododendrons or when bedded with the Ghent Azaleas. 1½ to 2 ft.	2 25	22 50
*nudiflora. Pinxter Flower; Wild Honeysuckle. The deep pink flowers appear in early spring before the leaves open and are borne in greatest profusion. H 6. 1½ to 2 ft.	2 75	25 00
occidentalis. California Azalea. A western variety which is hardy in New England. Flowers white or tinged rose; very fragrant. H 2-6. 3 feet.	3 00	27 00
2½ feet.	2 50	23 00
Vaseyi. Carolina Azalea. The only pure pink Azalea; earliest to flower of American species. The whole bush is covered with flowers before the leaves appear. The leaves turn deep crimson in the fall. H 6-8. 1½ ft.	2 25	21 00
viscosa. Swamp Azalea. This Azalea like <i>A. arborescens</i> , blooms after the leaves appear and though it produces fewer flowers they have a better background. Plant in front of <i>A. arborescens</i> . Flowers white. H 4-8. 1½ to 2 ft.	3 00	27 00
yodogawa. Double Korean Azalea. Double rose or rose-purple flowers; very fragrant. Group these Azaleas by themselves. H 3-4. 3 ft.	5 00	



Berberis Thunbergii

	Each	Doz.
*BERBERIS Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry. Of all the plants in our list which are adapted to hedging, we consider this most desirable. It is excellent as an informal hedge, since the gracefully arching branches relieve all monotony; it is equally effective for formal plantings, as it may be pruned to any shape desired. The growth is rather slow, but so regular that very little pruning is required. The defensive qualities must not be overlooked; although the branches seem slender and the spines are not heavy, a five-year-old hedge of Japanese Barberry will turn cattle, and naturally it serves to exclude trespassers and stray dogs almost from the time it is planted. A heavy crop of brilliant red berries is borne in the fall and persists through the winter. The arching branches thus decorated seem even more beautiful during the time of snow and cold than during the summer months. Japanese Barberry is hardy and succeeds in any soil or situation. It will grow well in partial shade and even under trees if not planted too close to the trunks. For hedges, plant 18 inches apart in the row. For mass planting, place before taller shrubs or where the winter wealth of berries will be in evidence. H 4-5, S 4-5. 15 to 18 in. \$35 per 100. \$50 50 \$5 00 1½ to 2 ft. \$40 per 100... 60 6 00 2 to 2½ ft. \$60 per 100... 75 7 50		
*vulgaris. European Barberry. Long racemes of yellow flowers in May are followed by orange-scarlet berries which persist throughout the winter. Should not be planted in suburban communities as it harbors wheat rust. For this reason we are unable to ship the plants outside of Pennsylvania. H 5-6, S 5-6.	50	5 00
*vulgaris atropurpurea. Purple Barberry. Similar in most cases to the preceding variety, except that the foliage is deep purple. Sold only for Pennsylvania planting.	50	5 00
BUDDLEIA. Summer Lilac. An attractive new introduction from China. It is considered a herbaceous shrub because part of the tops are winter-killed; however, vigorous new growth is made in the spring from the living stems and from the roots. Plants of this family are particularly valuable in that they furnish a profusion of bloom in August and September. The long, narrow panicles of bloom are sometimes a foot or more in length. In general color and effect it resembles the common lilac. H 4-5, S 4-5.		
amplissima. Lilac. Extra fine. Fine pot plants.	50	5 00
Davidii (B. variabilis). Purple; fragrant. Fine pot plants.	50	5 00
Davidii magnifica. Attractive light blue. Fine pot plants.	50	5 00
*CALYCANTHUS floridus. Sweet-scented Shrub; Strawberry Shrub. Very desirable on account of its reddish brown, fragrant flowers, which are produced in abundance during the late spring and early summer. Especially suited for planting near trees where it is difficult to grow other shrubs. H 5-6, S 4-5.	50	5 00
CARAGANA arborescens. Siberian Pea Shrub. Yellow blooms appear in numerous small clusters late in the spring. The bright green leaves are compound, and are produced in clusters of eight and twelve leaflets. Will thrive in almost any well-drained soil. H 8-10, S 8, May and June.	50	5 00
CARYOPTERIS incana (C. Mastacanthus). Blue Spirea. Produces a great number of lavender-blue flowers in summer and early autumn. Although it is quite desirable on account of its blooms, it should not be planted except in protected situations as it is not very hardy. H 2-3, S 2-3. 1½ to 2 ft.	50	5 00
*CEANOTHUS americanus. Jersey Tea. In mid-summer produces a great number of white flowers, borne in compact panicles. It is a rather dwarf shrub, which makes it particularly suited to planting along the edge of taller massed varieties. Its profusion of delicate blooms has long made it a garden favorite. H 2-3, S 3. July, September. 1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	10 00

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND LOW-GROWING TREES, continued

	Each	Doz
CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. Button Bush. The creamy white, fragrant flowers are borne in dense, round heads. The foliage is large and quite glossy. Considered good for waterside planting, and does particularly well when fully exposed to the sun. H 6-8, S 6, July.....	\$0 50	\$5 00
CERASUS virginiana. Choke Cherry. Produces short dense racemes of flowers in abundance, which are later followed by dark purple fruits. The dark green leaves turn yellow before they fall. H 10-12, S 6-8.....	50	5 00
CERCIS canadensis. American Red-Bud; Judas Tree. Early in the spring beautiful rose-pink flowers are borne in clusters of four to eight, almost concealing the branches. The deep green leaves are heart-shaped and fade to tones of bright yellow. Effective as a specimen, although extremely valuable when grouped with an underplanting of smaller shrubs. 3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	10 00
CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe. In June this small tree produces great numbers of showy racemes of white, feathery flowers. The foliage is dark green and quite large, forming an excellent background for the beautiful blooms. One of the best flowering shrubs; a variety which will be more widely planted as it becomes better known. H 10-12, S 6-8, 3 to 4 ft.....	2 50	
*CLETHRA alnifolia. Sweet Pepper Bush. Makes a sturdy, compact growth, with dark green leaves; the fragrant, creamy white flowers are borne in erect racemes. H 3-5, S 4. July to September. 1½ to 2 ft.....	50	5 00
COLUTEA arborecens. Bladder Senna. Bears racemes of yellow flowers, 3 to 6 inches long, about as large as the bloom of a small-sized garden pea. Thrives in a variety of soils and gives good results in poor sand and gravel. Conspicuous inflated pods appear after the flowers are over. H 5-12, S 6-8....	50	5 00
CORCHORUS. See <i>Kerria</i> .		
CORNUS alba sibirica. Red-twigged Dogwood. Creamy white flowers are borne in numerous flat-topped clusters, but it has additional attractions beside the blooms for the limbs are bright blood-red, particularly in early spring, and make a bright spot in the shrubbery planting even in the dead of winter. H 6-8, S 6, 3 to 4 ft.....	50	5 00
alba Spaethii. Golden-leaved Dogwood. The leaves are broad and have handsome irregular margins of deep gold. H 3-4, S 4.....	1 00	10 00
Kousa. Japanese Dogwood. A small, flat-topped tree; abundant white flowers. Three to four weeks later than <i>C. florida</i> . 3 to 4 ft.....	1 25	
*mas. Cornelian Cherry. The first showy spring shrub. The leafless branches are covered by its compact, many-flowered clusters of small, bright yellow flowers which are never injured by frosts. It is a large and shapely shrub with large, dark green, lustrous leaves and bright, showy scarlet fruits. H 8-10, S 6-8.....	50	5 00
paniculata (C. racemosa). Gray Dogwood. A round-headed shrub with a profusion of creamy white flowers followed by white fruits borne on bright red stems. The leaves turn dark red in fall. Use this <i>Cornus</i> with <i>Rosa lucida</i> ; the flowers harmonize beautifully. H 4-8, S 4-6, July.....	50	5 00
stolonifera. Red Osier; Cornel. Quite decorative because of its creamy white flowers and white berries. The leaves are dark green above and rather whitish on the under side. Branches bright reddish purple. H 4-5, S 5.....	50	5 00
stolonifera pendula. Like the preceding variety in its fruit and flowers, but the branches are quite pendulous and give the shrub a remarkably graceful appearance. 1½ to 2 ft.....	50	5 00
CORYLUS americana (American Hazelnut). See Nut Trees.		
CRATÆGUS coccinea. American Hawthorn. Splendid native variety with single white flowers in spring and scarlet fruits in the autumn. It is a large shrub and in time attains the size of a small tree, but the growth is rather slow. H 10-20, S 10-20, 3 to 4 ft.....	1 25	
cordata. Washington Thorn. Brilliant foliage in autumn, and scarlet fruit which hangs all winter. 3 to 4 ft.....	1 50	15 00



Deutzia scabra crenata

	Each	Doz.
Cratægus Oxyacantha. English Hawthorn. Single white flowers, with remarkably pretty foliage. An excellent sort for hedges. 3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 00	\$10 00
Double-flowered Rose. Quite like the type in most respects, save that the flowers are rose-colored and quite double. 3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	
Double-flowered Scarlet. Brilliant scarlet flowers; quite double. 3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	
Double-flowered White. Exactly like <i>C. coccinea</i> , except that the flowers are distinctly double. 3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	
CYDONIA japonica (Chanomeles lagenaria). Japan Quince. Vivid scarlet blooms before the foliage appears. Fine as a hedge plant. H 4-5, S 5.....	60	6 00
DEUTZIA scabra candidissima. Produces an abundance of pure white, double flowers. Branches make a strong growth and are borne quite upright. H 6-8, S 6, May and June. 3 to 4 ft.....	50	5 00
scabra crenata. Very like <i>D. scabra candidissima</i> in habit and growth, but the blooms are pink or rose-pink. H 6-8, S 6, 3 to 4 ft.....	50	5 00
scabra, Pride of Rochester. Large-flowered Deutzia. A robust form with very handsome double white flowers tinged rose. Excellent for use as a specimen plant. One of the best varieties. H 6-8, S 5, June. 3 to 4 ft.....	50	5 00
gracilis. Slender Deutzia. This is the best sort for a low hedge, as it forms a rather compact mass, and makes a dwarf growth. The snowy white blooms come in June. It can also be used for forcing by bringing the branches into the house at intervals before the blooming period. H 2-3, S 3, 1½ to 2 ft.....	60	6 00
Lemoinei. Lemoine's Deutzia. Resembles <i>D. gracilis</i> , but taller and broader and has larger, pure white flowers. H 4-5, S 4, May.....	60	6 00
DIERVILLA florida (D. rosea). Numerous spreading branches, dark green leaves. The large and showy rose-colored flowers are produced in great profusion.....	50	5 00
florida nana. The dwarf form, having leaves variegated with white. The flowers are white and slightly tinged with rose.....	50	5 00

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND LOW-GROWING TREES, continued



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

	Each	Doz.
EXCHORDA grandiflora. Pearl Bush. Dazzling white flowers in numerous terminal racemes. A narrow, upright shrub which prefers a moist, fertile soil. H 6-8, S 4, May.....	\$0 75	\$7 50
FORSYTHIA intermedia. Hybrid Golden Bell. This variety is a hybrid between <i>F. suspensa Fortunei</i> and <i>F. suspensa</i> , and is considered more handsome than either of its parents. Produces great quantities of golden yellow flowers on its slender, arching branches before the foliage appears. H 6-8, S 6, April.....	50	5 00
suspensa. Drooping Golden Bell. Excellent for hanging over a wall or trailing down a bank. Best of the Forsythias for a specimen plant. H 6, April.....	50	5 00
suspensa Fortunei. Fortune's Golden Bell. An upright form of the above species. Some of the branches droop like its parent, thus giving us both the upright and the drooping type of bush in one plant. H 6-8, S 5, April.....	50	5 00
viridissima. Dark Green Golden Bell. A shrub of upright habit with green twigs whereas the twigs of the other Forsythias are yellowish brown. Use this variety for the South, and in protected situations in the North. H 6-8, S 6, April.....	50	5 00
GENISTA tinctoria virgata (G. elata). Dyers' Greenweed. A low-spreading shrub, with slender green branches and yellow flowers, borne in upright racemes. Fine for the rock-gardens or for planting in front of varieties making a tall growth. H 3-4, S 4, June. Fine pot-plants.....	50	5 00
HALESIA tetraptera. Silver Bell; Snowdrop Tree. Bears a profusion of pearly white bells which are as showy as the dogwood. Use in background of shrubbery borders. H 10-15, S 6, May.....	75	7 50
*HAMAMELIS virginiana. Witch Hazel. Bears blooms in late fall and early winter at a time when all other shrubs are dormant. The heart-shaped leaves give it a decorative appearance but the chief attraction is the bright yellow flowers, which seem to be so out of season. H 6-8, S 6. 3 to 4 ft.....	50	5 00
HIPPOPHAE rhamnoides. Sea Buckthorn. Because of the numerous spines, this is considered excellent for hedges. Bears clusters of yellowish flowers in May, and later in the season has a crop of orange-colored berries. The foliage is quite attractive. H 8-10, S 8.....	50	5 00
HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. Banks of Snow. Quite similar in appearance to a low-growing snowball as it produces large clusters of white blooms not far above the ground. Especially adapted for border plantings, and if placed in large masses it produces a literal sea of bloom in late summer and early fall. The bright green leaves add much to its decorative form. Prefers a moist, fertile soil, with full or partial exposure to the sun. It will even make a fairly strong growth in complete shade, but it is not particularly recommended for shade planting. H 3, S 3. 1½ to 2 ft... 2 to 3 ft.....	75 I 00	7 50 10 00
paniculata. Panicked Hydrangea. Creamy white flowers are borne in large panicles, 6 to 12 inches long; the sterile flowers as they grow older change to tones of rose and purple. Handsome, dark green foliage. Quite distinct from <i>H. paniculata grandiflora</i> . H 5-6, S 5.....	75	7 50
paniculata grandiflora. Large-flowered Hydrangea. The full, expanded blooms are white, but soon change to tones of red and bronze. These large flower-heads are frequently used for interior decorations, and in addition form one of the choicest exhibits of the shrub border. If extra-large blooms are desired, two-thirds of the previous year's growth should be pruned in early spring. H 4-5, S 4. 1½ to 2 ft..... 2 to 3 ft.....	50 75	5 00 7 50
HYPERICUM Moserianum. Gold Flower. Produces great quantities of golden yellow blooms, 2 inches across. As the growth is dwarf, it is most effective in groups or for planting in connection with taller shrubs. H 1-2. Fine pot-plants.....	50	5 00
prolificum. Shrubby St. John's-Wort. Bright yellow flowers are borne in branching terminal clusters. Narrow, lustrous dark green leaves cover the numerous compact branches. H 2-3, S 2-3, July.....	50	5 00
Diervilla hybrida candida (Weigela candida). Covered in May and early June with large, white, trumpet-shaped flowers. This shrub is very graceful in form and makes a strong growth if planted in moist, loamy soil. H 6-8, S 8.....	\$0 75	\$7 50
hybrida, Conquete. Immense deep pink blooms, often tinted with purple. Has as large flowers as any in our list. Attractive foliage and among the most showy garden shrubs.....	75	7 50
hybrida, Eva Rathke. Large crimson or carmine-red flowers of dazzling brilliancy. This is the favorite red variety because of its almost continuous bloom. H 4-5, S 5. 2 to 2½ ft.....	I 00	10 00
hybrida, Floreal. Very unusual flowers of pale rose, shaded with mauve, and with bright carmine throats. This shrub is remarkably handsome, both in bloom and in habit.....	75	7 50
hybrida, Gracieux. White blooms with sulphur-yellow throats, the outside of the blooms and the buds are salmon-pink. This variety of colors, when presented on the single plant, is distinctly unusual.....	75	7 50
*sessilifolia. Native Weigela; Shrubby Honey-suckle. Yellow flowers are borne in terminal clusters. The branches are quite spreading and give the bush a pleasing appearance. Will stand dense shade and is one of the best shrubs for planting under trees.....	50	5 00
ELÆAGNUS longipes. Japanese Oleaster. Bears a profusion of yellowish white flowers, followed by oblong, scarlet, lustrous fruit which hangs gracefully on long, slender stems and is covered with small white dots; attracts birds. H 5-6, S 5, May.....	50	5 00
umbellata. Japanese Oleaster. Fragrant yellowish white flowers and berries that are silvery white when young, but change to scarlet as they ripen. Many berries are often massed at one point on the branch. Fruit attracts birds. H 10-12, S 8, June... ..	50	5 00
EUONYMUS alatus. Winged Burning Bush. In autumn the oval, bright green leaves of this shrub fade to gorgeous tones of red and crimson. Throughout the year its branches are covered with corky wings or projections from the bark. Splendid for specimen planting. H 6-8, S 6. 3 to 4 ft.....	I 25	
americanus. Strawberry Bush. An erect grower that is attractive at all seasons of the year because of its slender green branches. The peculiar, rose-colored fruits, with scarlet pods, make this shrub extremely decorative. 3 to 4 ft.....	I 00	10 00
europæus. European Spindle Tree. Shrub or small tree; fruit dull red with orange seeds. Leaves remain green until fruit has colored. H 10-12, S 4-5, May. 3 to 4 ft.....	60	6 00



Hedge of Regel's Privet

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND LOW-GROWING TREES, continued

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
ITEA virginica. Virginian Willow. Attractive because of its lustrous green leaves, which change in autumn to brilliant shades of red, and also because of its fragrant white flowers, which are borne in erect terminal racemes. Very free-flowering. Prefers moist soil. H 4-5, S 4. 1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 50	\$5 00	LILAC. See <i>Syringa</i> .		
KERRIA japonica (<i>Corchorus japonicus</i>). Globe Flower. Valuable for slender green stems in winter; bright green foliage in summer. Single yellow flowers in May. Plant this shrub in front of <i>Cornus alba sibirica</i> . You will like the color contrast of the twigs in winter. H 4-5, S 4.	75	7 50	LONICERA. The Bush or Upright Honeysuckle family. The following species and varieties are the best. Do not confuse these with the vining or climbing Honeysuckles—these are shrubs.		
japonica fl.-pl. Not unlike <i>K. japonica</i> , except that the flowers are quite double and the growth is possibly a bit more vigorous. H 4-6, S 3.	75	7 50	bella candida. Slender branches with bluish foliage. In the spring it produces quantities of small white flowers. Later in the season the bush is covered with bright fruits, which are quite persistent. H 8-10, S 6-8. 3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$5 00
japonica argenteo-variegata. A dwarf shrub with delicate green foliage edged with white. Bears a profusion of bright yellow flowers. H 3-4, S 3. 1½ to 2 ft.	75	7 50	bella candida rosea. Exactly like <i>L. bella candida</i> in all respects, save that the flowers are pink. 3 to 4 ft.	50	5 00
LIGUSTRUM acuminatum (<i>L. medium</i>). Makes a strong, upright growth and bears quantities of large shining black berries well into the winter.	50	5 00	fragrantissima. Early Fragrant Honeysuckle. Small, deliciously fragrant, white flowers tinged with yellow in the early spring before the leaves appear. Holds its green foliage until midwinter. H 6, S 4-5, April.	50	5 00
amurense. Amoor River Privet. While this is not so well known as California Privet, it is rapidly becoming more popular, and we believe that in time it will be recognized as the most desirable hedge plant. It will grow to a height of 15 feet if left unpruned, and it is considerably harder than California Privet. Commonly classed as half-evergreen, as in mild winters it will retain its foliage until spring. Even in most severe winters it will not die down to the ground. There are few inexpensive hedge plants which are more desirable. Has large, glossy green foliage and clusters of white, fragrant flowers. \$30 per 100.	40	4 00	Morrowii. Japanese Bush Honeysuckle. Very early in the spring the wide-spreading branches are covered with pure white flowers, which turn to shades of yellow as the season advances. These are followed by bright red berries which ripen in midsummer. H 4-6.	50	5 00
ovalifolium. California Privet. A vigorous shrub with glossy, dark green foliage, most commonly used as a hedge plant. Fairly hardy, but in extreme cold weather is sometimes killed to the ground. South of Maryland it retains its foliage throughout the winter. We do not recommend this for planting north of the Mason and Dixon line. 1½ to 2 ft. \$10 per 100.	30	3 00	Ruprechtiana. Manchurian Honeysuckle. Makes a stronger growth than the rest of the related sorts. The dark green leaves are whitened beneath with fine down. Pure white flowers, which later change to yellow, appear in late spring, and are followed by red and yellow berries.	50	5 00
2 to 3 ft. \$15 per 100.	35	3 50	*tatarica. Tartarian Honeysuckle. Pink flowers are produced in abundance late in the spring. In midsummer red and orange fruits appear and cling until late autumn. H 8-10. 3 to 4 ft.	50	5 00
Polishii. Polish Privet. A very hardy, erect-growing plant which can be clipped to any desired height. Blue-green foliage; white flowers, followed by black berries.	50	5 00	tatarica alba. In all respects similar to the preceding variety, except that it has white flowers. 3 to 4 ft.	50	5 00
*Ibota Regelianum (<i>L. Regelianum</i>). Regel's Privet. Short, dark green leaves and spreading branches. The small blue-black berries, holding their form throughout the winter, add a great deal of interest to this plant. Because of its dense growth it makes a good specimen plant and as a hedge it has no equal, whether trimmed or untrimmed. H 4-6, S 4-5, June. 2 to 3 ft. \$40 per 100.	50	5 00	Xylosteum. Fly Honeysuckle. Yellowish white flowers frequently tinged with red, and slightly hairy on the outside, are produced in late spring. The berries which follow are dark red and scarlet. H 8-10.	50	5 00
			*MYRICA cerifera. Wax Myrtle; Bayberry. A large shrub which occasionally reaches a height of 8 feet. Has bright green leaves and bluish white berries which are coated with wax. It is from these berries that the fragrant Bayberry candles are made. H 4-6, S 5. 1½ to 2 ft.	60	6 00
			*PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Common Mock Orange. Produces an abundance of creamy white, deliciously fragrant flowers, which make a splendid display in the blooming season. Upright in growth, with horizontal branches which are often arching. H 6-8, S 4-6.	50	5 00

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND LOW-GROWING TREES, continued

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Philadelphus coronarius foliis aureis. Quite similar to the preceding form, except that the foliage is yellow which gives it added decorative effect. H 3-4, S 3. 15 to 18 in.	\$0 60	\$6 00	Rhus typhina laciniata. The leaves have beautifully cut margins, like the foliage of delicate ferns. Gives equally as good an effect in fall as the preceding variety, but in the summer, when the foliage is the sole attraction, it is considerably more beautiful. 3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 50
coronarius grandiflorus. Large-flowered Mock Orange. Largest of the family, occasionally growing to a height of 15 feet. Bears a profusion of scentless pure white blooms, each 2 inches across, in few-flowered clusters. H 8-10, S 8, June. 3 to 4 ft.	50	5 00	*RIBES aureum. Missouri Currant. Splendid, fragrant yellow flowers, followed by black fruits, with a bluish bloom. Smooth, shining leaves. H 4-5, S 5. For Pennsylvania sales only.	50	5 00
Lemoinei. Hybrid Mock Orange. A choice and graceful variety with large clusters of fragrant, pure white flowers in June. It blooms so profusely that the branches are literally covered. H 4, S 3.	60	6 00	ROBINIA hispida. Rose-flowered Acacia. Late in the spring or early in the summer the bristly branches are covered with showy rose-colored flowers, which hang in pendulous racemes. H 4-5, S 5. 3 to 4 ft.	60	6 00
Lemoinei. Mont Blanc. Slender ascending branches; bears a wealth of pure white flowers of exceeding fragrance. H 4-5, S 3, June.	75	7 50	*RUBUS odoratus. Thimble Berry. Rose-purple flowers are followed by light red berries. The shrub makes an upright growth, and has stems clothed with shreddy bark. H 4-6, S 5, July.	40	4 00
Sutzmannii. Flowers white, and quite fragrant. Slightly taller in growth than other varieties. 3 to 4 ft.	50	5 00	SAMBUCUS canadensis. Common Elderberry. White flowers are borne in large, flat-topped clusters, which open in early summer. In August and September there are many black fruits, which are commonly used for pies and preserves. H 6-8, S 5, June. 3 to 4 ft.	40	4 00
*PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius aureus. Golden Ninebark. Tall shrub with spreading branches and lustrous leaves, which are yellow when they first appear in the spring. The whitish flowers appear in numerous clusters along the branches in early summer and are followed by bright red pods which form a strong contrast to the foliage. Plant near large trees where it is difficult to grow other shrubs. H 8-10, S 6. 3 to 4 ft.	50	5 00	nigra aurea. Golden-leaved Elderberry. Bright yellow foliage, commonly used in massed planting to avoid monotony in the green effects.	50	5 00
*PIERIS mariana (Andromeda mariana). Stagger Bush. The nodding white or pink flowers are produced in clusters on the naked shoots of the previous season. The oval, dark green leaves are 2 or 3 inches long. Prefers a moist, porous soil. H 2-4, S 3. 2 to 2½ ft.	75	7 50	*racemosa. Red-berried Elder. Distinguished by its warty leaves and large cymes of white flowers. Showy red berries ripen in early midsummer. A splendid sort to plant with <i>S. nigra aurea</i> , as the former variety often has ripe fruits when the latter is blooming. H 6-8, S 5-6, May.	50	5 00
PRUNUS Pissardii. Purple-leaved Plum. Of strong, upright growth; handsome form early spring until late fall. Because of its unique foliage it is excellent for massing with other shrubs. H 10-12, S 8.	1 50		SPIRÆA arguta. Hybrid Snow Garland. Hybrid between <i>S. Van Houttei</i> and <i>S. Thunbergii</i> . Bears a profusion of pure white flowers in early spring. The narrow bright green leaves fade to tones of yellow and orange in the fall. H 5-6, S 5.	50	5 00
PYRUS. See <i>Aronia</i> ; <i>Cydonia</i> .			Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. A dwarf shrub with dense corymbs, or heads, of pinkish red flowers. These appear first about July, and if removed the plant will continue to produce blooms until frost. Valuable because the blooming period comes when much of the shrub border is past the flowering stage. H 2-3, S 3. 1½ to 2 ft.	50	5 00
RHAMNUS cathartica. Buckthorn. Valuable hedge plant because of its extreme hardiness and vigorous growth. Has spiny branches and dark green, lustrous leaves, which fade in autumn to shades of yellow. Produces large crop of black berries. H 8-10, S 8. 3 to 4 ft.	50	5 00	callosa. The bluish green leaves are purple when young. Deep rosy blooms are borne in abundance in the middle of summer, and the plant continues to bloom over a long period. H 3-4, S 4.	50	5 00
*RHODORA canadensis. One of those interesting shrubs which produce its flowers before the leaves come out. The blooms are various shades of rose and purple, borne in many clusters. Prefers moist, loamy soil, H 1-2, S 2. 1½ ft.	1 00	10 00	callosa alba. Similar to the preceding variety, but with white flowers. 1½ to 2 ft.	60	6 00
*RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. White Kerria. In late spring produces a multitude of pure white flowers an inch or more across. The ovate leaves have long, slender points and are bright green and lustrous. Some time after the flowers fall there is a large crop of black berries which cling to the branches throughout the winter. This makes a very showy shrub, excellent for planting in the border with other types, and decidedly useful as a specimen plant. It is a native of Japan. H 4-5, S 5. 3 to 4 ft.	60	6 00	Douglasii. Deep pink spikes of flowers in July and August, which form a delightful contrast against the white, downy leaves. H 5-6, S 5.	50	5 00
RHUS canadensis (R. aromatica). Sweet-scented Sumac. A dwarf shrub with yellow flowers carried in short spikes along the branches. The bright red fruits which appear later are clothed with short silky hairs. Beautiful autumn foliage. There are few shrubs better adapted to rock-gardens. H 3-4, S 4.	60	6 00	opulifolia aurea (Ninebark). See <i>Physocarpus</i> .		
copallina. Shining-leaved Sumac. Pretty, glossy foliage, very brilliant in the fall, and winged-leaved stems which give it an appearance distinct from other sorts. H 4-6, S 5.	50	5 00	Reevesiana fl.-pl. The limbs of this shrub are slightly drooping, and in May are literally covered with clusters of double white flowers. The fine leaves remain dark green late into the winter. H 5-6, S 5.	50	5 00
Cotinus. Purple Fringe. The leaves are bright pea-green and satiny smooth. Forms a marked contrast with other foliage, even when it is not in bloom, and when the feathery flowers appear it has the appearance of a cloud of smoke. Makes a strong growth. H 8-10, S 8. 3 to 4 ft.	75	7 50	Thunbergii. Snow Garland. First of the Spiræas to bloom in the spring. Has slender, drooping branches, and fine, bright green leaves, which give the plant an exceedingly graceful appearance. The blooms are pure white. 1½ to 2 ft.	50	5 00
typhina. Staghorn Sumac. One of the most brilliant plants in autumn, when the green foliage turns to red, and the showy red fruit is borne high above surrounding shrubs. H 10-12, S 6. 3 to 4 ft.	50	5 00	Van Houttei. Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath. A most graceful shrub with numerous arching branches, which are almost concealed by compact umbels of pure white flowers in late spring. The leaves are dark green, with incised edges, and are pale, bluish green on the under side. They cling to the plant until late autumn. This is easily the most beautiful of all the Spiræas, as it possesses beautiful foliage at all times, and the wealth of beauty in May and June is unsurpassed by any shrub in existence. As a flowering hedge it is delightful, and it is equally adapted to specimen planting. H 6-8, S 6. 3 to 4 ft.	60	6 00
			STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Lace Shrub. This shrub is most useful as a background for perennial borders or for edging. The leaves are finely cut and the creamy white flowers are produced in abundance. Foliage very attractively colored in fall. H 3-5, S 4.	60	6 00

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND LOW-GROWING TREES, continued

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
STEWARTIA (Stuartia) pentagyna. Alleghany Stewartia. Large, showy white blooms, with golden anthers, are borne in midsummer. The bright green leaves fade to glowing colors in the fall. H 6-8.	\$1	75	Viburnum Opulus. European Cranberry Bush. White flowers are borne in flat cymes in late spring or early summer. Later scarlet berries appear and cling to the branches all winter. 3 to 4 ft.	\$0 60	\$6 00
STYRAX japonica. Japanese Storax. A most graceful shrub, with spreading branches and numerous drooping racemes of white flowers. This is decidedly a favorite for specimen planting, as in addition to the fragrant, showy blooms the spreading branches are covered with pleasing bright green foliage. It makes a tall growth and occasionally will exceed 12 feet in height. This should certainly be included in every mass planting of shrubs. H 12-15, S 10. 3 to 4 ft.	I	25	Opulus nanum. Very dwarf, compact, small-leaved form of the High-Bush Cranberry. Principally used for edging as it does not often produce flowers. H 1-2, S 2. 15 to 18 in.	75	7 50
*SYMPHORICARPOS orbiculatus (S. vulgaris). Indian Currant. Although this produces greenish red flowers in summer, the chief beauty is found in the wealth of red or purplish berries which follow the blooms and cling to the branches all winter. H 3-4, S 4.	40	\$4 00	Opulus sterile. Snowball. Handsome, showy flowers are produced in large, globular clusters, which appear like single blooms. One of the most ornamental of the old-time garden favorites. It may, be safely planted as far north as Massachusetts, but in colder situations should be protected from strong winds. H 8-10, S 10. 3 to 4 ft. .	60	6 00
*racemosus. Snowberry. Racemes of white or pinkish flowers appear in summer and are followed by white berries which are produced in great numbers, the limbs often bending under the weight of the immense crop. This is well adapted to shade planting, as it will succeed where no other shrub will keep alive. H 4-5, S 5.	40	4 00	tomentosum. Single-flowered Japanese Snowball. A handsome shrub with exceedingly showy flowers and unusually beautiful foliage. The flower clusters are globe-shaped and usually 3 to 4 inches across; they are composed of a multitude of pure white, sterile blooms. The leaves are rather felt-like, particularly on the under side. After the flowers come decorative red fruits which change to black as the season advances. This shrub is entirely hardy as far north as Massachusetts, and is very highly recommended for specimen planting or as part of mass plantings. H 8, S 6.	75	7 50
SYRINGA vulgaris. Common Purple Lilac, which, with its companion, the white variety, is one of the most familiar flowering shrubs in American gardens. Dense panicles of handsome purple flowers in May; very fragrant.	50	5 00	tomentosum plenum (V. tomentosum plicatum). Japanese Snowball. The double flowers are quite large and the clusters of blooms are often over 3 inches across. The form of this shrub is most picturesque as the branches are borne at right angles to the trunk and the dark green foliage is crimped in an unusual way. H 8-10, S 10.	90	9 00
vulgaris alba. Common White Lilac. Has the bright green heart-shaped leaves and remarkably fragrant blooms of the preceding variety, the only difference being in the colors of the flowers; which are pure white.	50	5 00	WEIGELA. See <i>Diervilla</i> .		
persica. Persian Lilac. More graceful and more delicate than the preceding variety. The flowers are pale lilac, in panicles 3 to 4 inches broad, and open in late spring. 3 to 4 ft.	60	6 00	XANTHORRHIZA apiifolia. Yellow-root. Brownish purple flowers are borne in drooping racemes early in the spring on bright yellow branches. As it makes a growth of only from 1 to 2 feet, it is frequently used as a ground cover, to which its brilliant limbs and low growth seem particularly adapted. 1½ to 2 ft.	40	4 00
persica alba. White Persian Lilac. Small white flowers; similar in other respects to the type. 3 to 4 ft.	I	00			
japonica. Bears its blooms a month later than the other Lilacs, and for this reason is desirable. The creamy white flowers are produced in large panicles, but are without fragrance. This species becomes quite large, and in some instances attains the height of a tree.	I	00			
villosa. Stout, warty branches, carried almost upright, and dull green leaves give this variety quite a distinctive appearance. The pinkish flowers are borne in broad panicles, 3 to 6 inches long, in late spring. One of the best of the Lilac species.	75	7 50			
TAMARIX africana. Slender, light green foliage and small pink flowers. The branches droop very gracefully. H 8-10, S 6.	50	5 00			
juniperina (T. plumosa). Japanese Tamarix. A tall-growing variety with lovely plumed foliage and pinkish flowers. H 10-12, S 6.	60	6 00			
pentandra (T. hispida æstivalis). A shrub of most vigorous habit, the branches often growing 5 to 7 feet in one season. In July they are covered with light carmine flowers. The foliage has a bluish tinge. H 8-10, S 6.	50	5 00			
*VIBURNUM acerifolium. Maple-leaved Viburnum. Creamy or yellowish white flowers are produced in flat-topped clusters late in the spring; later they are followed by black berries. The foliage is quite maple-like, bright green in summer, and fading to handsome tones of purple in the fall.	60	6 00			
*dentatum. Arrowwood. The heart-shaped, green leaves, coarsely cut about the edges, turn to rich purple and red tones in autumn. The creamy white corymbs of bloom are produced in profusion in early summer, and are followed by blue-black berries. H 6-8, S 6. 3 to 4 ft.	50	5 00			
Lantana. Wayfaring Tree. A good specimen plant, as the white flowers in flat-topped clusters are followed by bright red berries which in their turn change to black. H 8-10, S 6. 3 to 4 ft.	75	7 50			
Lentago. Sheepberry. Bright green leaves and fragrant yellowish white flowers. The black, oval fruits are produced in abundance. H 8-10, S 6. .	60	6 00			



Spiraea Van Houttei

Evergreen Shrubs

Evergreen shrubs should be planted early in the spring, except from Maryland southward, where they may be planted in September. When planted late in the fall they do not have a proper chance to establish themselves before freezing weather arrives.

	Each	Doz.
ANDROMEDA floribunda. Mountain Fetter Bush. A dense, evergreen shrub which attains a height of 2 to 4 feet. The leaves are dark green above and black dotted beneath. Bears showy white flowers, well above the foliage, very early in the spring. Plant in partial shade, if possible. 1½ to 2 ft.....\$6 00 2 to 2½ ft.....9 00		
AZALEA amœna. A low, bushy shrub with small green leaves, which change in winter to a rich bronze. Great quantities of claret-purple flowers cover the plant in spring for a period of two to three weeks. Pot-plants.....1 25 \$13 00 12 to 15 in.....3 00		
Hinodigiri. Similar to <i>A. amœna</i> save that the flowers are bright crimson. Pot-plants.....1 25 13 00 12 to 15 in.....3 00		
BERBERIS Neubertii. Holly-shaped, dark grayish green leaves; spineless branches. Quite evergreen in the South, but only partially so in the North. 1½ to 2 ft.....75 7 50		
BUXUS sempervirens suffruticosa. Dwarf Boxwood. Quite extensively used for low hedges, as it is a dwarf, compact shrub with evergreen foliage. The leaves are a pleasing, bright, lustrous green. 5 to 7 in.....\$25 per 100.. 3 50		
DAPHNE Cneorum. Garland Flower. The leaves are dark green and glossy above, glaucous beneath. A dwarf shrub of trailing habit. Bears small, pink, fragrant blooms in numerous panicles.....1 00 10 00		
ILEX opaca. American Holly. Hardier than English Holly and of easy culture. This is the sort commonly used in Christmas wreaths.....75 7 50		
crenata. Japanese Holly. Occasionally used as a substitute for boxwood in cold situations, as it can stand temperatures below zero. Has dark, rich green leaves, and in late fall is covered with quantities of shiny black berries. It is a slow grower, but eventually attains a height of several feet.....1 00 10 00		

	Each	Doz.
KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel, sometimes known as Calico Bush. This is one of the most attractive broad-leaved evergreens because of its splendid glossy green foliage and its masses of showy pink or rose-colored flowers, which appear in profusion early in the summer. Although this shrub has been much admired and widely planted in Europe for a number of years, it is only recently that American people have appreciated it to a marked degree. The plants prefer a light, loose soil, free from lime, and will grow in either shade or sun, but flower more freely in the sunlight. Mulch the soil well with oak leaves in the fall and dig them under in the spring. 1 to 1½ ft.....\$1 50 \$15 00 1½ to 2 ft.....2 50 25 00 2 to 3 ft.....3 00 30 00 Prices on larger sizes or carload lots on application.		

*LEUCOTHOE Catesbæi. Like the Kalmias, or Mountain Laurels, these plants prefer moist soil which contains leaf mold and which is free from lime. Plant preferably in shade, and keep the ground moist. The leaves are dark, shiny green, and change in winter to various shades of bronze and red. The creamy white flowers are fragrant and showy. 15 to 18 in.....1 50 15 00 1½ to 2 ft.....1 75 17 50		
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MAHONIA Aquifolium. Oregon Grape. A handsome, ornamental shrub with dark lustrous green, spiny leaves, which in winter assume a bronze hue. Dense clusters of bright yellow flowers, which appear in spring, are followed by bluish black berries. Fairly hardy but may require some protection in cold sections. Because of quarantine restrictions we are not permitted to ship plants out of Pennsylvania.....50 5 00		
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PACHYSANDRA terminalis. A trailing plant which forms a broad mat 6 to 8 inches high. The foliage is glossy green, and small spikes of flowers are produced during May and June. Excellent for a cover plant in sunny or shady situations. Valuable for places that the lawn-mower cannot conveniently reach.....\$15 per 100.. 2 25		
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PYRACANTHA coccinea Lalandii. Evergreen shrub varying in height from 10 to 15 feet. The flowers, which are borne in May and June, are pure white, rather small, and borne in flat corymbs or heads. Bright orange-red fruit follows the flowers and may remain on the branches the greater part of the winter.....75 7 50		
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RHODODENDRON maximum. Grows naturally from Canada to Georgia. The pinkish white flowers are produced in magnificently large clusters early in the summer. The oblong, dark green leaves vary from 6 to 10 inches in length. Besides being perfectly hardy, they will thrive in either sun or shade; therefore Rhododendrons are possibly our most valuable evergreen shrubs for mass plantings in parks, country estates, and even on the small home grounds.		
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In July, when the large heads of white flowers appear, *R. maximum* is most effective, although the handsome evergreen foliage looks well at all times of the year. Where large quantities are desired, we recommend that collected plants be used as they can be supplied at lower rates than nursery-grown stock. Where carload lots are required, this is easily the most satisfactory way to obtain them, and we should be glad to furnish quotations on collected plants which we can supply in quantity.

If smaller lots are desired, we recommend the nursery grown stock, which has received cultivation and will probably endure the pains of transplanting better than the sorts which grow wild.

	Each	Doz.
Specimen grade 2 to 3 ft.....\$3 00 \$30 00		
3 to 4 ft.....5 00 50 00		

Catawbiense. The leaves are oval or oblong, bright green above and glaucous beneath. Large rose-purple flowers are borne in great numbers late in the spring. Specimen grade 2 to 3 ft.....4 00 40 00 3 to 4 ft.....6 00 60 00 Prices on carload lots on application.		
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Kalmia latifolia

Ornamental Deciduous Trees

It is possible to transplant trees of any size, from those which are 1 foot tall up to those 1 to 2 feet in diameter. The trees in our list, however, embrace no range like this; *we supply them only in sizes which are most suitable for transplanting*. If quick results are desired, a medium-sized tree should be planted in an especially prepared hole about 3 feet deep and 5 feet in diameter. If this hole is then filled with good surface soil and mixed with a quarter of its bulk of rotted stable manure, a medium-sized tree will make an exceedingly fast growth. The cost of such a planting is *never greater* than the cost of large trees, which almost invariably fail.

Because of the different styles of root systems, some kinds of trees may be safely planted in larger sizes than others. Magnolias, Beeches, Tulip Trees, and Birches, because of their long tap-roots, are difficult to transplant. Medium-sized, or small trees of these special varieties should always be preferred.

While most shade trees can be planted either in spring or fall, certain varieties seem to prefer their particular season. We shall be glad to advise our customers concerning this point and other cultural preferences. By long experience we know about what treatment trees require to keep them healthy. Do not hesitate to write to us at any time.

	Each	Doz.
ACER dasycarpum. Silver-leaved Maple. Wide, spreading branches, with deeply lobed leaves, bright green above and silvery white on the under side. The fruits ripen before the leaves appear. Great tree for landscape planting. 8 to 10 ft.	\$1 50	\$15 00
10 to 12 ft.	2 00	20 00
platanoides. Norway Maple. Large, handsome trees with spreading branches and a compact, round head. Splendid for edging avenues, as the trees make a uniform growth. The leaves are bright green and in the fall fade to shades of yellow and gold. One of the most popular shade trees. 8 to 10 ft.	2 50	25 00
10 to 12 ft.	3 00	
platanoides Schwedleri. Schwedler's Purple Maple. Early in the spring the leaves are bright purple and crimson; in summer they change to dark green; and in autumn to tones of purple, red, and brown. 6 to 8 ft.	3 00	
10 to 12 ft.	4 50	
rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple. Bright scarlet, or red flowers in early spring or late winter. Has upright and spreading branches which form a comparatively narrow, round head. The leaves are light green on the upper surface, white on the lower side. One of the most beautiful lawn trees. 10 to 12 ft.	4 00	
saccharum. Sugar or Hard Maple. This is the tree from which maple sugar is made. It is large and sturdy, of upright growth, with dense foliage. Thrives in almost any soil. In autumn the green leaves turn to splendid tones of scarlet, orange, and yellow. 8 to 10 ft.	2 50	25 00
10 to 12 ft.	3 00	
saccharinum Wieri. Wier's Cut-leaved Maple. A spreading form of the Silver Maple with deeply cleft and divided leaves. The pendulous branches often sweep the ground and give the tree a most graceful appearance. One of the most popular ornamental trees. 8 to 10 ft.	2 00	20 00
10 to 12 ft.	3 00	
ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum. European or Common Horse-Chestnut. The white blooms, tinged with red, are borne in showy clusters 8 to 12 inches long. A prickly green "overcoat" encloses the large, brown attractive nuts so much sought for by children. Forms a large tree, quite commonly used for a shade tree or for edging avenues. 6 to 8 ft.	1 50	15 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	18 00
Hippocastanum Baumannii (Hippocastanum fl.-pl.). Double White-flowered. Double flowers of surpassing beauty, which remain longer on the tree than those of single variety, and thus extend the blooming period for several days. Bears few, if any, nuts. 10 ft.	7 50	
carnea (rubicunda). Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut. A handsome tree with flowers which vary in tones from scarlet to red, borne on panicles 6 to 8 inches long. The five-fingered leaves are dark green, and in autumn fade to light brown toned with yellow. Thrives best in moist, loamy soil. 12 ft.	7 50	
AILANTHUS glandulosa. Tree of Heaven. A rapid-growing tree originally imported from China. Quite popular for city street planting, as it seems entirely unaffected by the smoke and gas which frequently stunt the growth of other shade trees. The flowers are borne in large panicles, and are followed by dense fruit-clusters which are highly colored. Our trees are fertile ones, free from the disagreeable odor of the staminate form. 6 to 8 ft.	1 50	15 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	18 00

	Each	Doz.
ALNUS glutinosa. European Alder. Vigorous tree which makes rapid growth. The dull, dark green leaves turn yellow in autumn. Good for waterside planting, where most ornamentals refuse to grow. 6 to 8 ft.	\$2 00	\$20 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 50	25 00
AMYGDALUS persica. Double-flowering Peach. Double-flowering forms of the common Peach. They may be obtained in three colors, pink, red, and white and are not only excellent for garden decoration, but exceedingly useful for cut-flowers. 3 to 4 ft.	1 25	12 50
BETULA. Birch. All of the Birches are extremely graceful and many of them have pendulous branches. Those with white bark are particularly attractive in the winter when grouped before evergreens. Birches should be planted in the spring if the best results are desired. The trees grow rapidly in moist, loamy soils.		
alba. European White Birch. As it becomes older this tree is rendered more beautiful by its pendulous and spreading branches and the white bark. The deep green leaves are attractive all summer, but as autumn approaches they shade to soft tones of yellow. This variety is both graceful and hardy. 6 to 8 ft.	1 50	16 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	20 00
alba laciniata pendula. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. The gracefully pendulous branches, the deeply cut foliage, and the light-colored bark, which is nearly white when the tree is several years old, distinguish this variety. Much planted for lawn specimens. 6 to 8 ft.	3 00	
8 to 10 ft.	3 50	
papyrifera. Paper or Canoe Birch. Creamy white, papery bark, together with drooping branches and handsome dark green leaves, make this tree most desirable for lawn planting. Grows naturally in many portions of the United States. 6 to 8 ft.	2 00	
populifolia. American White Birch. Will grow in almost any soil and in locations where many other trees would fail, but does not have an extremely long life. During the summer the triangular, dark green leaves furnish a pleasing contrast to the brilliant white bark; in autumn they change to a pale yellow. 8 to 10 ft.	1 75	17 50
BUTTONWOOD. See Sycamore.		
CATALPA Bungei. Umbrella Tree. The straight, upright trunk and the round head of large, green leaves, makes this form exceedingly useful in formal landscape plantings. 1 yr.	2 00	
2 yr.	3 00	
3 yr.	5 00	
Particularly large specimens may be obtained for \$5, \$7.50, and \$10 each, according to size.		
Specimens of this tree, grafted at the ground, form splendid green mounds frequently used for formal effects.		
speciosa. Western Catalpa. White flowers, 2 inches across, with yellow and purple spots, are borne in May and June; the seed-pods which follow are 10 to 18 inches long. Usually a large tree, but in some localities attains only medium size. The large, oval, dark green leaves fall with the first frosts, but are very decorative throughout the warm season. 6 to 8 ft.	1 00	10 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	15 00
CERASUS avium fl.-pl. European Double-flowering Cherry. Great quantities of double white flowers are produced in the spring. They last longer than the blooms of any of the single-flowered cherries. A splendid tree for garden use. 8 to 10 ft.	7 50	

ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

CERCIS canadensis. See Shrub Department.

CLADRASTIS lutea (*C. tinctoria*). Yellow-wood. Has a symmetrical round head, with bright green leaves, which turn golden yellow in autumn. The white flowers appear in early summer and are borne in loose, double panicles. 6 to 8 ft. \$3 50

***CORNUS florida.** White-flowering Dogwood. Tree is small and bushy, with upright, spreading branches. The large white flowers in spring are often suffused with pink and are followed by bright scarlet fruits. 3 to 4 ft. 1 50 \$15 00
4 to 5 ft. 2 00

florida rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. Splendid flowering tree with bright pink blooms. Exceptionally valuable when planted with white-flowered type. 3 to 4 ft. 2 50

FAGUS americana. American Beech. A native tree with smooth, gray bark and a large compact head. Well adapted for lawns and large estates. The leaves are dark green and turn to various shades of yellow in the autumn. Staminate flowers open when the leaves are nearly grown. The nuts are small, but quite sweet and rich. 3 to 4 ft. 2 50 25 00
4 to 6 ft. 3 50

sylvatica. European Beech. Grows faster, and makes a more handsome tree than the American Beech. The leaves are dark green and glossy; the trees grow to a large size. 3 to 4 ft. 2 50 25 00
4 to 6 ft. 3 50

sylvatica pendula. Weeping European Beech. The deep green foliage is carried on long and pendulous branches, giving a picturesque effect; frequently used as a specimen tree. 6 to 8 ft. 10 00

sylvatica Riversii. A large, compact specimen tree with purple leaves which form a marked contrast to the green tones of other shade trees. 4 to 5 ft. 4 00

FRAXINUS quadrangulata. Blue Ash. Large tree with bright green, compound leaves which turn yellow in the autumn. Grows rapidly and has a straight trunk which makes it exceptionally well adapted to specimen planting and groups. Not particularly desirable as a street tree. 10 to 12 ft. 3 50

GINKGO biloba. Maidenhair Tree. A tall, hardy tree with horizontal branches and with leaves similar to those of the maidenhair fern. Suitable for street planting. 8 to 10 ft. 3 00
10 to 12 ft. 4 00



Platanus orientalis

GLEDITSIA triacanthos. American Honey Locust. Large trees with spines growing from the comparatively smooth trunk. The leaves are dark green and glossy, and fade to pale yellow in the autumn. In the fall the trees bear flat pods from 12 to 18 inches long. Form an almost impenetrable hedge if closely planted and carefully pruned. 6 to 8 ft. \$1 25
8 to 10 ft. 2 00 \$20 00

GYMNOCLADUS canadensis. Kentucky Coffee Tree. Compound leaves, dark green at maturity, turn to bright shades of yellow in the autumn. The blooms are borne in terminal racemes, and are followed by long, reddish brown pods. 4 to 5 ft. 1 50 15 00

KELREUTERIA paniculata. Varnish Tree. Attains a height of 20 to 30 feet. The compound leaves are reddish purple at the time they unfold; at maturity they are a bright, lustrous green, and in the fall turn to marvelous tones of yellow, crimson, and blue. The yellow blooms, on long terminal racemes or clusters, are followed by dry, triangular pods. This tree is most beautiful and effective when planted in groups. 4 to 5 ft. 1 75

LARIX europæa. European Larch. Although this is a deciduous tree, it bears cones about an inch in diameter. Splendid landscape tree, but should be planted only on well-drained soils. 4 to 6 ft. 2 00

LIRODENDRON Tulipifera. Tulip Tree. The conspicuous yellow flowers resemble greenish yellow tulips. Their unusual shape gives you the impression of having the top cut off. A handsome tree for lawn and landscape. Should be transplanted in the spring. 6 to 8 ft. 2 25
8 to 10 ft. 2 50 22 50

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Sweet Gum. Remarkable for the straight trunk and symmetrical outline. The branches are slender and ridged; the head is pyramidal. The bright green leaves of summer change in autumn to tones of crimson surpassing in brilliancy those of any other shade tree. 6 to 8 ft. 2 50

MAGNOLIA acuminata. Cucumber Tree. Greenish yellow flowers in May and June are followed by rosy red fruits 2 and 3 inches long, with scarlet seeds. The form of the tree is pyramidal, with spreading branches. 4 to 5 ft. 2 00

glauca. Sweet Bay. Small tree or large shrub which is evergreen in the South. Fragrant, creamy white flowers, 2 and 3 inches across, remain on the tree for several weeks in spring or early summer. Later the tree bears dark red fruits with scarlet seeds. 3 to 4 ft. 3 00

stellata (*M. Halleana*). Starry Magnolia. The earliest conspicuous flowering shrub or tree. The showy white flowers, which open before the leaves unfold, cover the plant making it appear almost like a snowbank. Low, slow-growing, bush variety which commences to bloom when but 2 feet high. Fine pot-plants. 2 00
2½ to 3 ft. 10 00

MORUS alba tatarica. Russian Mulberry. Hardy type of white Mulberry, with small leaves and attractive round crown. Produces a great quantity of tender fruits. Commonly planted in cherry orchards and fruit-gardens to protect other fruits, as birds seem to prefer Mulberries to all cultivated sorts. 4 to 5 ft. 75 7 50

alba pendula. Teas' Weeping Mulberry. A weeping form of Mulberry grafted on a straight trunk; the long, slender branches droop to the ground. 1-YR. 3 00
2-YR. 4 00

OXYDENDRUM arboreum (*Andromeda arborea*). Bears a great number of panicles of pure white, slightly fragrant flowers, which closely resemble lilies-of-the-valley. Leaves bright green turning to brilliant tones of scarlet in autumn. Slender spreading branches. 3 to 4 ft. 1 60 16 00

PLATANUS orientalis. Oriental Plane. One of the best street trees known, because it is able to endure smoke and poor soil. The bark is white and peels off at intervals, which gives the tree a very picturesque aspect in winter. 8 to 10 ft. 1 50 15 00
10 to 12 ft. 2 00 20 00
12 to 14 ft. 3 00

ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

	Each	Doz.
POPULUS Bolleana. Bolles' Poplar. Tall tree, with a narrow top; the cottony leaves are rather deeply lobed. The limbs point almost upward and form a conical head. 8 to 10 ft.....	\$1 75	\$17 50
Meyeri. Meyer's Poplar. A new Asiatic species similar to the Lombardy Poplar but not so columnar. Free from insect attack and disease. 6 to 8 ft.....	1 50	15 00
8 to 9 ft.....	2 00	20 00
nigra italica. Lombardy Poplar. Makes a rapid growth, like all Poplars, and is particularly suited to planting in poor soil where most trees would fail. In addition, its tall, narrow form makes it an excellent accent tree. 8 to 10 ft.....	1 00	10 00
10 to 12 ft.....	1 50	15 00
PRUNUS Pissardii. Purple-leaved Plum. Unlike most foliage of an unusual shade, this retains its purple color all through the season. In spring the limbs are covered with a profusion of pink blooms, which harmonize splendidly with the color tone of the unfolding leaves. 4 to 5 ft.....	1 50	15 00
PYRUS coronaria. Common Wild Crab-Apple. The pink, or rose-colored flowers are large, numerous and very fragrant. The yellowish green fruit is practically translucent at maturity in early autumn and is frequently used for making preserves. 3 to 4 ft.....	1 50	15 00
floribunda. Flowers are of a deep rose color in bud but turn white before the petals fall, and are borne in the greatest profusion. A broad shrub and unquestionably one of the most handsome and satisfactory of all the flowering trees. 3 to 4 ft.	1 50	15 00
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	20 00
Halliana, Parkmanii. Parkman's Crab. Rose-red, double flowers; small shapely vase-shaped tree. This Crab-Apple is a favorite in Japanese gardens where it is known as "Kaido.". 3 to 4 ft...	1 75	17 50
4 to 5 ft.....	2 50	
ioensis, Bechteli. Bechtel's New Double-flowered Crab. In early spring this variety is almost covered with large, double, delicate pink flowers which look like small clustered roses. Symmetrical in growth; last Crab-apple in the collection to bloom. 3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	17 50
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	20 00
spectabilis. Chinese Flowering Crab. The flowers are coral-red when in bud, but later as they expand become lighter in color. The fruit is reddish yellow. A broad, symmetrical crown makes this one of the most attractive of the small trees. 5 to 6 ft.....	3 00	
QUERCUS. Oak. Although Oaks have long been considered handsome, symmetrical trees, and have even been featured in stories and songs because of their robust growth, many people have fought shy of them because of their seemingly slow development. In reality, the Oaks grow as rapidly as other deciduous trees, and the Pin Oak in particular makes a very rapid growth.		
alba. White Oak. One of the most majestic native American trees. The leaves are highly colored with red at the time they unfold, but shortly after become silvery white. At maturity they turn to crimson, and in autumn are tinged with rich tones of purple and red. Their splendid characteristic is that the leaves cling to the branches quite late in the winter; sometimes they do not fall until spring. This is an excellent variety for lawn and landscape as it makes a fast growth and lives to a great age. It should be given plenty of room and should not be planted in company with other trees; it is far better as a specimen. 6 to 8 ft..	4 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	5 00	
coccinea. Scarlet Oak. Forms a very symmetrical outline, but has a conical crown—different from the other three forms we offer. The leaves turn to brilliant scarlet in the autumn, and it is from this feature that the tree gains its name. 6 to 8 ft.....	2 50	25 00
macrocarpa. Burr or Mossy Cup Oak. One of the most valuable native trees, growing all through the northern part of America. The leaves are deeply lobed, broad at the top, green on upper surface and whitish beneath. The massive, broad-spreading branches, the strong and storm-defying trunk, and the majestic appearance of a well-grown specimen mark this variety as one of the best of the Oaks for landscape use. 8 to 10 ft.....	4 00	



Salix Salamonii—a new type of Weeping Willow

	Each	Doz.
Quercus palustris. Pin Oak. Grows as fast as any of the Oaks and forms a handsome tree with drooping branches. The crown is broad and shapely. Produces quantities of light brown acorns. 6 to 8 ft.....	\$2 00	\$20 00
8 to 10 ft.....	3 00	
10 to 12 ft.....	4 00	
SALIX babylonica. Weeping Willow. The slender, pendulous branches are entrancing when blown about by wind. The leaves are green on the upper side and silvery white beneath. 6 to 8 ft.....	1 25	12 50
8 to 10 ft.....	1 75	17 50
Caprea. Pussy Willow. A small tree with upright branches. The leaves are relatively large and broad, green on the upper side and whitish below. Numerous catkins appear in early spring before the leaves start, and can be forced indoors with great readiness in the dead of winter. 5 to 6 ft.....	1 50	15 00
pentandra. Laurel-leaved Willow. Forms a small tree or large shrub, with large, dark green leaves, having a fragrance like the leaves of the bay tree when bruised. The bark is light chestnut-brown. 6 to 8 ft.....	1 25	12 50
Salamonii. A new type of Weeping Willow, which is more vigorous than the common form, but not nearly so pendulous. We believe this is the fastest-growing tree in the world. A specimen in our nursery was 13 inches through the trunk when we cut it down at the age of seven years. In form and foliage the tree is quite attractive. The branches droop gracefully, and produce leaves early in the spring, retaining them until late in the fall. This variety should be planted very early, before any growth starts. This splendid variety makes its most rapid growth where the soil is constantly moist. 6 to 8 ft.....	1 00	10 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 50	15 00

ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

	Each	Doz.
Salix vitellina aurea. Golden-barked Willow. Golden yellow branches, intensely colored in the spring before the leaves appear. Should be planted in groups before evergreens to obtain the most contrasting effect. 8 to 10 ft.	\$1 25	\$12 50
vitellina britzensis. Flame-colored Willow. The bark of the branches is red, or bronze, in early spring. 6 to 8 ft.	1 00	10 00
SOPHORA japonica. Japanese Sophora. Bears a large number of creamy white flowers in large, loose panicles in midsummer. The twigs have bright green bark. A medium-sized tree with a symmetrical, closely branched head. 6 ft.	5 00	
10 to 12 ft.	8 00	
SORBUS Aucuparia. European Mountain Ash. A small tree with symmetrical, round-topped crown. In late spring or early summer great corymbs of white flowers make the tree extremely attractive. In fall there are large clusters of bright red berries which may remain the greater part of the winter. 6 to 8 ft.	1 50	15 00
TAXODIUM distichum. Bald Cypress. Makes a large, slender, and beautiful specimen tree with soft green, feathery, deciduous foliage. Splendid for parks and large lawns. 6 to 8 ft.	2 50	
THORNS. See <i>Cratægus</i> , under Hardy Shrubs.		
TILIA petiolaris. Weeping Linden. Heart-shaped leaves, green on the upper surface and silvery white on the reverse side; in autumn the foliage fades to various tones of yellow. The flowers are yellowish white and quite fragrant. A medium-sized tree with long, drooping branches. 4 to 6 ft. .	5 00	
vulgaris (T. europæa). European Linden. Spreading branches form a symmetrical round crown. This Linden retains its foliage the best of all available species and varieties. Splendid for street and private road planting. 8 to 10 ft.	2 50	
ULMUS americana. American Elm. A large, stately tree with long, graceful branches. The limbs often turn abruptly down from the trunk and form a very graceful vase-like effect. Lives to a great age and is one of the most desirable trees for a lawn and street planting. 8 to 10 ft.	2 00	20 00
10 to 12 ft.	3 00	
campestris. English Elm. In most respects similar to the American Elm, but the leaves hold their color longer, and also cling later to the tree in autumn. The spreading branches form a round-topped crown. 8 to 10 ft.	2 75	
10 to 12 ft.	5 00	

	Each	Doz.
Ulmus glabra pendula (U. scabra pendula). Camperdown Weeping Elm. The form with drooping branches is grafted on a straight, erect stem. Makes a decorative specimen tree, as the long, drooping branches sweep the ground and form a pretty mound of green. 2-yr. heads.	\$4 50	

YELLOW-WOOD. See *Cladrastis*.

Nut Trees

	Each	Doz.
CHESTNUT, American (Castanea dentata). The tree makes a strong growth, and its branches form a broad, round-topped head. Bears showy flowers in June or July, and great quantities of the well-known sweet chestnuts in the fall. Long narrow spiny leaves. 4 to 5 ft.	\$1 75	\$17 50
Japanese (C. japonica). Bears very large fruits; the individual nuts are often more than an inch wide. While the nuts are not so sweet as those of the American Chestnut, the tree will thrive in localities where the American variety has been killed by blight. The tree begins to bear when it is about seven years old. 4 to 5 ft.	2 00	20 00
Spanish (C. sativa). Showy flowers appear in June and in the fall the tree furnishes a harvest of nuts which are considerably larger than the common American Chestnuts. The tree begins to bear fruit between the ages of six to eight years.	1 00	10 00
FILBERT, English (Corylus avellana). Makes a stronger growth than the Hazelnut, as it occasionally becomes 12 feet tall. The leaves are heart-shaped and more or less downy on both sides. Attractive in the spring because of its long drooping catkins, which appear on the bush very early. 3 to 4 ft.	1 00	10 00
HAZELNUT (C. americana). A vigorous shrub which produces great quantities of large, eatable nuts. Leaves and characteristics of growth are rather similar to the English Filbert. Attains a height of from 4 to 8 feet. 3 to 4 ft.	1 00	10 00
WALNUT, English (Juglans regia). Although this tree has long been considered hardy in the South only, this view is rapidly changing because of the success recently achieved in Pennsylvania and New York by people who have experimented. It should bear a few nuts in seven to eight years, but is truly worth while waiting for. 2 to 3 ft.	1 50	15 00

Evergreens

If Evergreens are to grow properly when you transplant them into the home-grounds, they should have been moved several times in the nursery. Then in place of the few coarse roots they would naturally have, there will be a small, compact cluster of fine rootlets, which are easily dug without injury, and which enable the tree to adapt itself readily when it has been moved. The best time for transplanting Evergreens is in the spring, before the new growth starts. They may be moved all summer and fall, too, but much more care and attention are required than if they are moved early in the year.

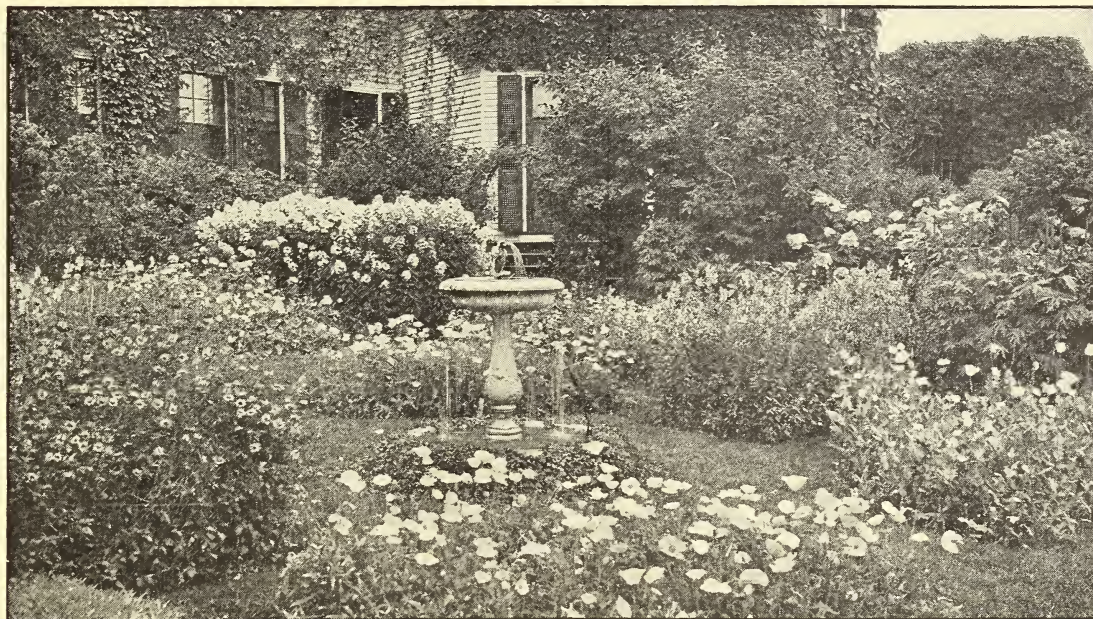
The prices quoted in the list below are for small quantities; if large lots of a hundred or over are required, we can make attractive discounts on our prices because of the saving in handling.

	Each	Doz.
ABIES concolor. White Fir. About the most dependable Fir in cultivation. Cones 3 to 5 inches long; light bluish green leaves. An excellent sort. 2½ ft. \$6 50		
homolepis (A. brachyphylla). Nikko Fir. Light green foliage; a Japanese variety. 2 to 3 ft.	4 00	
3 to 4 ft.	6 00	
JUNIPERUS aurea. Golden Juniper. A low form with yellow foliage, seemingly solid. Probably the best yellow Evergreen. 15- to 18-in. spread.	2 00	\$20 00
chinensis Pfitzeriana. A fine, spreading variety with silvery gray foliage. Excellent where a low specimen evergreen is required, and particularly desirable for city planting, as it is well able to withstand the smoke, soot, and sulphur gases in the air. 1½- to 2-ft. spread.	4 00	40 00
2- to 2½-ft. spread.	7 00	
2½- to 3-ft. spread.	9 00	
communis depressa. Prostrate Juniper. The native Juniper of New England. Good for low screen or hedge planting, and for corner nooks. 15- to 18-in. spread.	2 25	
1½- to 2-ft. spread.	3 00	
2- to 2½-ft. spread.	5 00	

	Each	Doz.
Juniperus communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. A slender, compact form, much used in formal landscape plantings. Bluish green foliage. Makes a regular growth. 3 to 3½ ft.	\$3 00	
4 to 5 ft.	4 50	
virginiana. Red Cedar. Usually distinguished by its great number of branches densely covered with bronze-green foliage. Forms a tall tree of great beauty and hardiness. 2 to 2½ ft.	3 00	
3 to 3½ ft.	5 00	
virginiana glauca. Blue Virginia Cedar. A vigorous variety with silvery gray foliage; makes a splendid specimen tree. 4 to 5 ft.	9 00	
PICEA excelsa. Norway Spruce. A tall, picturesque tree, with sweeping, pendulous branches. Has handsome light brown cones, 5 to 7 inches long. 3 to 4 ft.	3 00	
alba. White Spruce. Compact, pyramidal form, of moderate growth. The leaves are aromatic, and silvery gray in color. The tree attains a height of 25 to 50 feet. 1½ to 2 ft.	1 75	\$17 50
3 to 4 ft.	3 50	35 00

ELLIOTT NURSERY COMPANY

338 Fourth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.



FOR THOSE WHO WANT THE BEST—A SELECTION OF THE FINER THINGS IN FLOWER SEEDS

The varieties offered in this folder are the best in their class. They can be depended upon to create a striking effect in the flower-garden as well as supply an abundant and continuous supply of cut-flowers. If started in gentle heat early in the season, some of them may be had in bloom as early as June. All of them will bloom this year, although the perennials will give a better display the second year. The seeds have been grown with the greatest care and are strictly fresh. In every case the growth has been carefully tested.

ANTIRRHINUM OR SNAPDRAGON

(Half-hardy Perennial)

For gorgeous coloring few flowers can match these Snapdragons. The tall and semi-dwarf sorts should be freely used in flower-beds and borders where they produce a brilliant effect from summer until frost. A pretty effect is made by blending the tall and the semi-dwarf.

Apple Blossom. Semi-dwarf. Delicate light rose with white throat; very attractive. Pkt. 25 cts.

Apricot Queen. Tall. Beautiful salmon-rose, with light orange lip. Very striking when massed. Pkt. 35 cts., 3 pkts. for \$1.

Morning Glow. Semi-dwarf. Bold spikes of terracotta-orange. Pkt. 25 cts.

Brilliancy. Tall. Dark velvety crimson with white throat. Pkt. 25 cts.

Purity. Semi-dwarf. Plants of good compact habit covered with spikes of the purest glistening white. Pkt. 20 cts.

Princess Patricia. Tall. Lovely pale rose shaded chamois. Pkt. 35 cts., 3 pkts. for \$1.

Ageratum, Little Blue Star (Half-hardy Annual)

Miniature bushes covered with clusters of flowers opening light blue with purple center and developing to a bright blue. It grows 5 to 6 inches high; very decorative for edgings, bedding, or pots. Pkt. 25 cts.

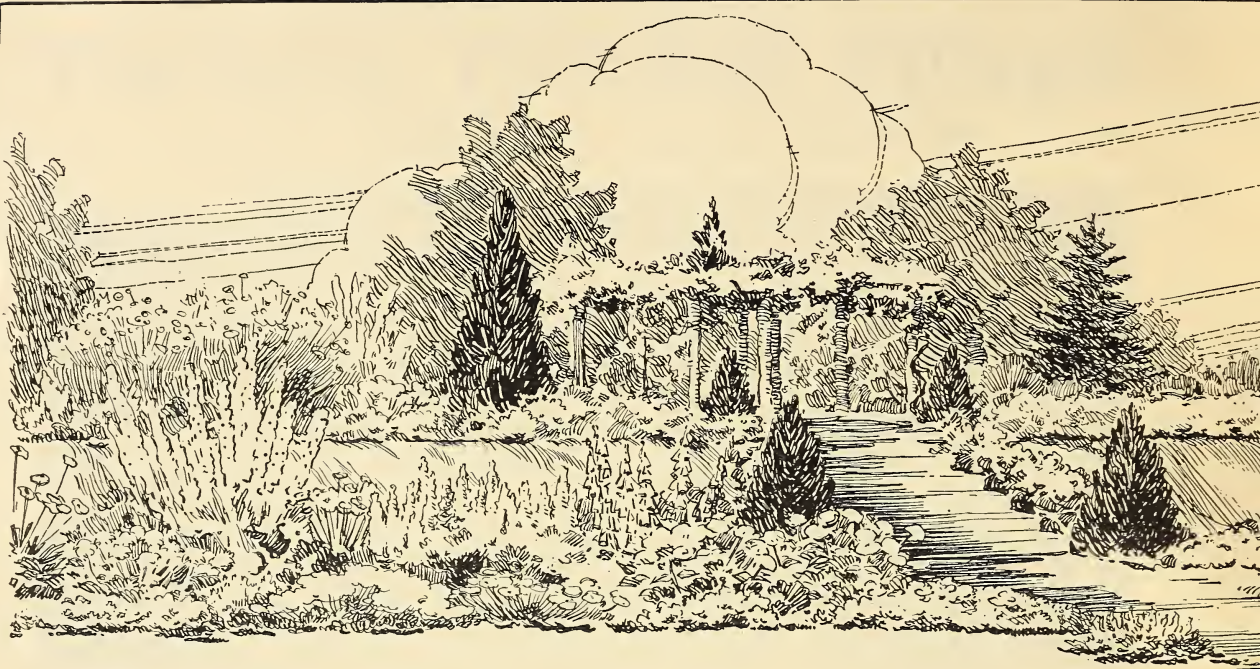
Alyssum maritimum minimum (Half-hardy Annual)

Improved white Rock Alyssum forming a dense spreading carpet of white flowers. A valuable plant for the rock-garden, edgings and borders. It flowers very soon after sowing and in order to have a continuous display sowings should be made at intervals of two or three weeks. Height 3 inches. Pkt. 20 cts., 6 pkts. for \$1.

Aquilegia · Columbine

(Hardy Perennial)

Extra-selected Hybrids saved from broad-petaled, long-spurred flowers. A grand strain containing a great variety of colors, from pure white, blush, pink and rose to scarlet; from pale and dark blues to rich yellow. Will give great satisfaction. Pkt. 25 cts.



ASTERS (Half-hardy Annual)

The list below comprises the very finest Asters for bedding or grouping in the border.

Heart of France. The finest pure red Aster. The flowers are exceptionally large and full. They are borne on very long stems and retain their beauty longer than almost any other Aster. Pkt. 25 cts.

White Peerless. This Aster is a gem for the borders and beds. The plants are of robust growth and bear enormous double flowers of purest white. Pkt. 25 cts.

American Beauty. New Early-flowering. Forms plants 2 to 3 feet high and commences blooming about August 1, continuing until frost. The flowers are very beautiful, 4 to 5 inches in diameter, and are borne on stout stems 18 to 24 inches long; fine for cutting. This type must not be confused with the late type of the American Beauty Asters which commences blooming more than a month later than the new early type here described. We offer the following colors: **Carmine-Rose, Royal Purple, and September Pink.** Each, pkt. 35 cts., 3 pkts. for \$1.

Carnation, New Giant American Perpetual Flowering (Hardy Perennial)

A grand new strain. The flowers, which are large and of fine form and attractive colors, are borne on long stems. They are decorative throughout the summer. Will bloom the first year from seed. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 40 cts.

Cosmos, New Double Annual

This strain is far superior to the old-fashioned Cosmos. The flowers are large, of fine form and resemble very much the pyrethrum. Their colors are pure and flowers last a long time after cutting. A good percentage of them come true to type. We offer the following colors: **White, Pink, and Crimson.** Each, pkt. 25 cts.

Dahlia, Double Large-flowering

Seeds selected from fifty of the choicest double varieties. This seed, if sown in a window-box, conservatory, or greenhouse early in the spring—February or March—and transplanted in the garden about May 15, will commence flowering in July and continue until cut down by frost. The plants grow from 3 to 5 feet high, are robust and sturdy and bear numerous flowers of excellent quality, gorgeous coloring, and large size. There is a wide range of colors and the types of flowers are very varied. They are a continual source of expectation and pleasant surprise to the enthusiastic gardener. One package of seed will produce from 20 to 35 plants, each one as large and sturdy as will grow from a root planted in the spring. Their culture is very simple and full directions will be found on the package. It is important that the seed be sown early to allow for development of the plants. Pkt. 25 cts.

Dahlia, Single Giant-flowering

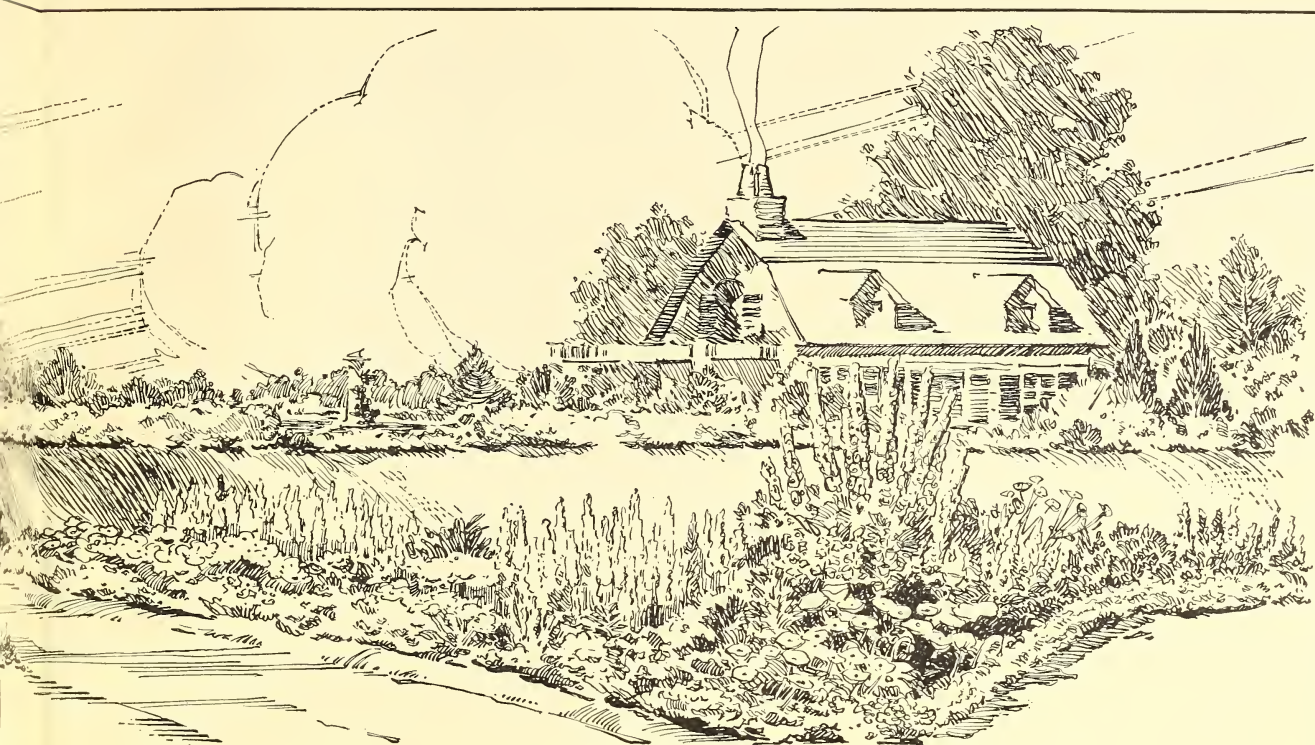
This strain has come to us from one of Europe's most famous hybridizers. It forms small bushes about 2½ feet high, commencing to bloom when they are about one foot high. They produce unusually handsome anemone-shaped flowers of striking colors and very varied, showing mostly two or three colors in one flower, all very pleasing. The seed will produce flowering plants in July. Pkt. 20 cts.

Delphinium, Elliott's Magnificent Varieties Mixed (Hardy Perennial)

Saved from the very finest exhibition varieties only. Pale and silvery blues, silvery mauves, lavenders, soft blues, brilliant blues, dark gentian blues, royal blues, purples, double and single, etc., all very beautiful. Pkt. 35 cts., 3 pkts. for \$1.

Eschscholtzia, Vesuvius

Rich red, passing into terra-cotta-orange. A very striking color. Very effective when planted in masses with dark green background. Pkt. 15 cts., 8 pkts. for \$1.



Pentstemon, New Giant Strain (Hardy Perennial)

A fine improved race of Pentstemon of more erect habit than the older strain and with very large flowers, ranging in colors from bright and rich reds to rose, violet, and white. Needs protection during the winter. 2 feet high. Pkt. 25 cts.

Papaver nudicaule • Iceland Poppy; Pearls of Dawn (Hardy Biennial)

A most lovely new strain of Iceland Poppies, producing satiny crinkled flowers of delicate shades of pink with salmon or orange glow, salmon shaded blush, orange shaded cream, rose shaded pink, etc. Needs protection in winter. 1 foot high. Pkt. 25 cts.

Pansy, Choicest Exhibition Varieties (Hardy Perennial)

This is the finest strain of Pansies ever offered. Flowers are of the richest colors, with beautiful markings in great variety. Needs protection in winter. Pkt. 35 cts., 3 pkts. for \$1.

Verbena, New Giant-flowering Hybrids (Half-hardy Perennial)

This strain surpasses all Verbenas in size of bloom, richness and variety of colors. Grows about 2 feet high. Pkt. 25 cts.

NOTE.—The packets we send out are all of liberal size, containing sufficient seed to grow from 50 to 100 plants or more, if properly cared for according to instructions.

Cultural directions will be found in our Seed Catalogue.

ZINNIAS

(Half-hardy Annual)

We offer for the first time the following four varieties of the Picotee Type, in separate colors. The flowers are not as large as those of the double Giant Zinnias, but this lack of size is well offset by their exceptionally fine markings.

La France. A beautiful soft pink, each petal distinctly tipped with bronze. Pkt. 30 cts.

Sunset. Light purple, edged sulphur-yellow. Pkt. 25 cts.

Incomparable. Large double flowers of salmon-buff, deeply serrated and evenly tipped with bronze. Pkt. 30 cts.

Golden Pheasant. Gold ground tipped with maroon. Pkt. 25 cts.

Red Beacon. Brilliant scarlet, petals deeply serrated and tipped with yellow. Pkt. 30 cts.

Mixed. All colors, from white to scarlet. Pkt. 25 cts., 1/4oz. \$1.

Zinnia, Victoria, Quilled Type

Choice mixed including many new shades. Pkt. 25 cts., 1/4oz. \$1.

Zinnia, Dahlia-flowered Type

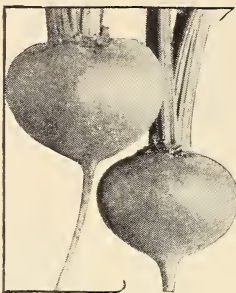
Choice mixed. Pkt. 25 cts., 1/4oz. \$1.

Zinnia, New Giant Double Varieties

Apricot. A very pleasing distinct apricot-yellow. Pkt. 25 cts.

Rose King. Large, double flowers of a lovely bright rose. Pkt. 30 cts.

Shrimp-Pink. Pure shrimp-pink. Very effective. Pkt. 25 cts.



OUR FAVORITE VEGETABLES

This list comprises all the most popular and, in our opinion, the best varieties for the home gardener. Should other varieties be desired, write for our complete seed catalogue.

BEAN, Bush, Bountiful. A Bush Bean of superlative quality. Sturdy grower, free from disease; extremely early and prolific; absolutely stringless. One pound will sow a 50-foot row. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 14 cts.,

lb. 27 cts., 2 lbs. 50 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.20.

BEAN, Wax, Improved Golden. A very early variety with clear yellow brittle pods. A fine producer, and the best all-round variety for the home-garden. One pound will sow a 50-foot row. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 16 cts., lb. 30 cts., 2 lbs. 55 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.30.

BEAN, Pole, Old Homestead (Kentucky Wonder). This is by far the best green-podded pole Snap Bean in existence. Immense producer from early July until frost. Pods grow 6 to 8 inches long, are entirely stringless and of marvelous quality. Sow in hills 3 feet apart. One pound will sow 75 hills. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 16 cts., lb. 30 cts., 2 lbs. 55 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.30.

BEAN, Bush Lima, Fordhook. An upright-growing variety, keeping the pods well above the ground, preventing rust and rot. Very productive; early. Beans of large size and fine flavor. One pound will sow a 100-foot row. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 18 cts., lb. 35 cts., 2 lbs. 65 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.45.

BEAN, Pole Lima, Leviathan. Fully a week earlier than any other known Pole Lima and can therefore be grown with success in the northern states and in localities where cool nights retard their growth. Very productive. Beans of large size and fine quality. Sow in hills 3 feet apart. One pound will sow 50 hills. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 18c., lb. 35c., 2 lbs. 65c., 5 lbs. \$1.45.

BEET, Electric. An extra-early variety of highest class. Perfect shape; medium size; deep crimson. Flesh tender, sweet and free from any tough fiber. One ounce will sow a row 50 feet long. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

CARROT, Half-long Danvers. Medium early. A very good Carrot for all soils. Roots grow 6 to 8 inches long, tapering to a blunt point. One ounce will sow a row 125 ft. long. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

CABBAGE, Copenhagen Market. One of the finest in cultivation. It produces a fine solid round head of excellent quality. Free from any coarse veining in the leaves. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

CAULIFLOWER, Snowball. Undoubtedly the finest and most popular variety. Seed sown under glass in February and then planted out after frost will produce fine heads by June 1. One-fourth ounce will produce 500 plants. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50, oz. \$2.50.

CELERY, Golden Self-blanching. The best early Celery in cultivation. Stalks perfectly solid, of fine nutty flavor. One ounce will produce 3,000 plants. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

CORN, Sweet, Golden Bantam. It succeeds admirably well under all conditions and can be planted in succession during the entire summer. The flavor of Golden Bantam Corn has no rival. Plant in hills 3 feet apart. One pound will sow 100 hills. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 14 cts., lb. 26 cts., 2 lbs. 50 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.10.

EGGPLANT, New York Spineless. Plants large, spreading and spineless. They produce from six to eight good-sized, oval fruits of a dark purple color. Will bear until frost. One ounce will produce 1,000 plants. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

LEEK, American Flag. The favorite variety for the home garden. The stems average 2 inches through and 10 inches long. They blanch beautifully white and are of fine nutty flavor. One ounce will sow a row of 100 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

LETTUCE, New York. For summer crop this variety cannot be beaten. It is deep rooted, of robust growth, and will stand the hot weather perfectly. It forms heads under the most trying conditions. They grow to a very large size and are of finest quality. One ounce will grow 3,000 plants. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

ONION, Prizetaker. One of the finest of all American Onions. It grows to large size, is an excellent keeper and has a mild flavor. One ounce will sow a row 100 feet long. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

PARSLEY, Emerald. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

PARSNIP, Hollow Crown. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

PEAS, Prosperity or Gradus. Height 3 feet. The first of the large-podded varieties to come to maturity. Very productive and of good quality. One pound will sow a double drill 50 feet long. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 18 cts., lb. 35 cts., 2 lbs. 65 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.40.

PEAS, Telephone. Height 5 feet. This is one of the oldest varieties in cultivation and it has, up to this time, not been equaled by any other newer variety. There is no doubt in our minds, after trying out many varieties in successive years, that the Telephone Pea is by far the finest Pea in cultivation today. Its popularity is ever increasing and with good reason—it produces an enormous crop of very large pods filled with Peas of the finest flavor. One pound will sow a double drill 50 feet long. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 38 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.70.

PEPPER, Chinese Giant. Tender, mild and sweet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45 cts., oz. 80 cts.

RADISH, Crimson Giant. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

RADISH, White-tipped Early Scarlet Turnip. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

RADISH, Icicle. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

SPINACH, Long Season. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

SWISS CHARD, Lucullus. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

SQUASH, Improved Hubbard. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.

TOMATO, Ponderosa, Red. One of the most famous Tomatoes all over the United States. Very productive, fruits very large and solid. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

TOMATO, Ponderosa, Golden. The best large golden yellow Tomato. Smooth in appearance and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts., oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.

EVERGREENS, continued

*Picea pungens*

	Each	Doz.
<i>Picea pungens</i>. Colorado Spruce. A beautiful, hardy tree, native to the Rocky Mountains. Very decorative because of its sea-green foliage and abundant brown cones. 2 to 3 ft.	\$3 50	
3 to 4 ft.	5 50	
<i>pungens glauca</i>. Colorado Blue Spruce. Silvery gray foliage; preferred by most people to the Colorado Spruce. 2 to 3 ft.	6 75	
3 to 4 ft.	9 50	
<i>pungens Kosteri</i>. Koster's Blue Spruce. This is the bluest form obtainable. It makes a strong, symmetrical growth and is much used for specimen trees, although it is more effective when used in combination with other Evergreens. 2 to 3 ft.	10 00	
3 to 4 ft.	15 00	

<i>PINUS montana Mughus</i>. Dwarf Mountain Pine. Makes a compact growth and is used where a dwarf specimen is particularly desired. 12- to 15-in. spread.	2 50	
15- to 18-in. spread.	3 00	

<i>nigra austriaca</i>. Austrian Pine. A robust tree, which makes a rapid growth. The long, stiff needles are borne in pairs. The general effect is dark green, like most of the Pines. 2 to 3 ft.	3 00	
3 to 4 ft.	3 50	

<i>resinosa</i>. Red or Norway Pine. A tall tree with horizontal and sometimes pendulous branches, forming a broad conical head. The needles are long, dark, and shiny; the cones are about 2 inches long. Some Evergreen experts consider this the best Pine for landscape plantings. 4 to 5 ft.	4 00	
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<i>PSEUDOTSUGA Douglasii</i>. Douglas Fir; Douglas Spruce. A well-known giant forest tree of the Pacific Northwest. Foliage is dark bluish green; bears pendulous cones 3 to 4 inches long. 2 to 3 ft.	4 00	
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	

<i>RETINOSPORA pisifera</i>. Pea-fruited Cypress. Horizontal branches, sometimes pendulous, completely covered with bright green foliage. A Japanese evergreen of great hardiness. 3 to 4 ft.	6 00	
5 to 6 ft.	10 00	

<i>plumosa</i>. Plumed Cypress. A small, dense tree of conical outline, with bright green foliage. 2 to 2½ ft.	5 00	
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<i>plumosa aurea</i>. Golden Plumed Cypress. The terminal growth and foliage is bright golden yellow. 2 to 2½ ft.	5 00	
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	Each	Doz.
<i>Retinospora plumosa sulphurea</i>. Dwarf Sulphur-plumed Cypress. Similar in some respects to <i>R. plumosa aurea</i> , except that the foliage is not quite so yellow. 3 to 4 ft.	\$6 00	
<i>squarrosa (R. Veitchii)</i>. Gray Cypress. Light bluish green foliage, spreading and prickly. Very ornamental for specimen planting. 2 to 2½ ft.	5 00	
<i>THUYA occidentalis</i>. American Arborvitæ. Much used for hedges. Makes a fairly rapid growth and presents an attractive appearance. The leaves are bright green, with yellow surfaces on under sides. 3 ft.	3 00	\$30 00
4 ft.	4 00	
<i>occidentalis aurea</i>. George Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ. A golden form of the American Arborvitæ. Very attractive. 2 to 3 ft.	5 00	
<i>occidentalis globosa</i>. Globe Arborvitæ. A round, compact form, with dense foliage. The branches form a symmetrical globe. 12 to 15 in.	2 50	
<i>occidentalis pyramidalis</i>. Pyramidal Arborvitæ. A compact, pyramidal tree; the branches are short and densely covered with bright green foliage. 2 to 3 ft.	3 00	
<i>occidentalis Wareana</i>. Siberian Arborvitæ. The foliage is a beautiful dark, grayish green, tipped with warm bronze. The tree makes a pleasing, symmetrical growth. 2 to 2½ ft.	3 50	
*<i>TSUGA canadensis</i>. Canadian Hemlock. A tall, graceful tree with spreading branches which form a pyramidal crown. The foliage is dark green and glossy, with diminutive cones. Excellent for a hedge; will stand trimming. 2 to 2½ ft.	3 00	30 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	50 00
3 to 3½ ft.	6 00	60 00
<i>TAXUS cuspidata</i>. Japanese Yew. A dense shrub with dark, shiny green foliage, tawny yellow on the under side. Bright scarlet fruits ornament the tree each year. 4-in. pots.	2 50	25 00
1½ to 2 ft.	9 00	
<i>cuspidata brevifolia</i>. This excellent Yew has spreading branches and short, deep green leaves. An evergreen hedge plant without rival for hardiness and color and a favorite for city plantings, as it is almost unaffected by smoke and gas. 1 to 1½ ft.	6 50	

*Tsuga canadensis*

GARDEN SEEDS

FOR more than a decade we have been supplying Vegetable and Flower Seeds to an increasingly large number of satisfied customers. To these friends and customers we give the same efficient service that has built up for us an extremely large retail bulb and nursery business.

Our Vegetable seeds come from the leading specialists in Europe and America—Vilmorin, Benary, Haage & Schmidt, Keeney, Robinson—than whom no better growers are known to the seed world. California furnishes the Sweet Peas and Nasturtium seeds that we sell, while England and France supply many varieties of choice flower seeds. From our own unrivaled collection of perennials we save the seeds offered in this particular department.

We have unsurpassed facilities for testing seeds, both for vitality and quality of product. Our customers can buy Elliott's Vegetable and Flower Seeds with the assurance that they can get no better service nor better seeds anywhere at any price.

Seed Catalogue now ready and will be sent free on request

ELLIOTT NURSERY COMPANY

336 Fourth Avenue

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Landscape Gardening

OWNERS of suburban property can have much more attractive home-grounds if they consult a landscape architect before the contract is let for the building. On older property, a landscape man certainly should be consulted before planting changes are made, as the advice which he can give will be of inestimable value.

We are prepared to make complete plans for small properties, for large estates, and for city parks. In addition, we will furnish estimates on the cost of the material and labor, and provide the necessary material or superintend the work. For small grounds, we can make a satisfactory plan from a survey drawn to scale and a few snapshots of the house and surroundings. For large properties, or where extensive improvements are to be made, a personal visit and consultation on the grounds will be necessary, and this can be arranged for on reasonable terms.

ELLIOTT & LEONARD

Landscape Architects

336 Fourth Avenue

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.